

The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*



**RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE**
John R. Commons

A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL AMERICA
Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N.

AMERICAN SCULPTORS AND THEIR ART
Edwina Spencer

GREATER NEW YORK
Charles Zueblin

HENRY CLAY: PROMOTER OF THE NATIONAL ROAD
Archer Butler Hulbert

CRAFTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Abby L. Marlatt

NATURE STUDY
Anna Botsford Comstock

SURVEY OF CIVIC BETTERMENT

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
Chautauqua

New York

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
Chicago

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

Contents for February, 1904.

Cover Design.

Music	Frontispiece
Highways and Byways	523-532
Russia, Japan and the Far-Eastern Question. At Last Reciprocity with Cuba. The Panama Canal Situation. The Radical Immigration Bill. Free Contract and Public Work. The Friar Land Settlement. "Graft" Operations in America. Herbert Spencer, Philosopher and Reformer. The Iroquois Disaster: Our Betting Sin. With Portraits of Admiral Alexieff, Marshal Yamagata, Philander C. Knox, W. I. Buchanan, Henry Clay Trumbull, Daniel Glimmer, Herbert Spencer and Edward Everett Hale, and Cartoons.	
Racial Composition of the American People	John R. Commons 533
Industry. Illustrated.	
Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States	J. W. G. Walker 544
Central America. Illustrated.	
American Sculptors and Their Art	Edwina Spencer 557
Sculptors at Work Prior to the Centennial. Illustrated.	
The Civic Renaissance	Charles Zueblin 568
Greater New York. Illustrated.	
Stories of American Promotion and Daring	Archer Butler Hulbert 578
Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road. Illustrated.	
The Arts and Crafts in American Education	Abby L. Marlatt 584
Crafts in Secondary Schools. Illustrated.	
Modern American Idealists	589
Graham Taylor. With Portrait.	
Nature Study	Anna Botsford Comstock 590
The Maple in February—The Brown Creeper. Illustrated.	
Survey of Civic Betterment	594
Free Lectures to the People. The People's Institute. Instruction in Municipal Government. Home Libraries in Chicago. The Lesson of McDougall Alley. Business Bodies and Municipal Reform. The Reformer. Vacation Schools. Playgrounds and Recreation Centers. Handicraft Workers and Civic Beauty. The Exposition Model Street. Greater New York Activities. Public Education. Civic Progress Programs: Greater New York.	
News Summary and Current Events Programs	601-602
Chautauqua Spare Minute Course	603
C. L. S. C. Round Table	604
From the First Vice-President of 1904. An Important Book. The 1905 Banner. The 1905 Pin. Shall We Shut Out Workmen? Some Suggestive Questions Upon "Provincial Types in American Fiction." For What Do We Pay State Taxes? Outline of Required Reading. Suggestive Programs. The Travel Club. Answers to Search Questions. Library Shelf. News from Readers and Circles. Illustrated.	
Talk About Books	616

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS,

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Editor.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

GEORGE E. VINCENT,
Principal of Instruction, Chautauqua Institution.
CHARLES ZUEBLIN,
American League for Civic Improvement.
EDWIN L. SHUEY,
International Committee Y. M. C. A.
SCOTT BROWN,
General Director, Chautauqua Institution.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL,
Executive Secretary, C. L. S. C.
MISS JESSIE M. GOOD,
Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio.
MISS JANE ADDAMS,
Hull-House, Chicago, Illinois.
D. J. THOMAS,
Publisher, Springfield, Ohio.

D. J. THOMAS, Manager.

BUSINESS AND SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES, EDITORIAL OFFICES, EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Springfield, Ohio. Chicago, Illinois. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Illinois.

Entered according to Act of Congress, February, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 20c.

Entered September 30, 1903, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE CRYSTAL GLOBE





MUSIC

By George E. Bissell. Modeled for the Liberal Arts Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

See page 557.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXVIII

FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 6

Highway & Byways



IT WAS in October that Russia broke her promise to evacuate Manchuria and declared the agreement with China regarding that territory obsolete. The claim on Russia's part was that the disturbed condition of the province, and the danger of attacks on the railway by robber bands and insurgents, rendered evacuation impossible at that time. No other date was named for that performance, though semi-officially it was stated that Russia had not changed her policy and would not attempt to annex Manchuria.

There was great dissatisfaction with her attitude in England, the United States, Japan and China. The former two powers made no formal complaint. China was helpless, and limited herself to inquiries, which elicited no definite response. What Japan would have done if no other aspect of the large Far Eastern question were involved must remain a matter for conjecture. Unfortunately (some will perhaps say fortunately) Russia's failure to restore Manchuria to the real owner aroused Japan's apprehension with regard to the Korean peninsula, where Russia had some "concessions" which she was "developing" and where she was seeking to obtain an ice-free port, Dalny having proved a complete disappointment in that respect.

Negotiations were at once begun by Japan with the view of checking Russia's advance in Korea. At first the other great powers displayed little interest in these *pourparlers*. After a while they assumed a very serious character and war was mentioned as possible. The whole Japanese nation is "on fire," determined to prevent Russia from getting a foothold in Korea, which is openly described as Japan's sphere of interest, or "estate in reversion." At present Korea

is independent, and both Japan and Russia profess to be anxious to respect and guarantee that independence. But all students of the problem agree that Japan wants Korea as an outlet for her surplus products and population, and ultimately as a dependency or possession. Dr. Long, a writer on world politics, says in *The Contemporary Review*:

Japan, who exports men and merchandise, needs colonies and markets, and sees these in abundance around her, is helplessly cooped up in her islands, doomed, unless she obtain a footing on the mainland, to die of arrested development, to fall through the ever-widening meshes of the political net which hedges in the great powers of the world. . . . Her vital nerve as a great power is situated in Korea, the trade of which she literally created after France and England had tried and failed. Its strategic importance is also great, so great indeed that if it fall into Russia's hands, Japan will follow Siam in her gradual descent to the level of Burma or Madagascar. Hence this prospect, if it should come within the pale of practical politics, would alone suffice to precipitate war, even though the result were to spell ruin.

At this writing the situation is critical. Japan has rejected a *modus vivendi* proposed by Russia, and while no ultimatum has been issued, it is understood that Russia must yield or accept the arbitrament of the sword. Japan cannot agree to divide the stake, and she knows, moreover, that she has the sympathy of most of the European powers. Her position is considered to be very reasonable, and she has been praised for the patience, tact and moderation she has displayed. Her masses, and even her intellectual elements, have been more belligerent than her ruling statesmen. The cabinet was actually censured by the diet for weakness and procrastination in the dealings with Russia, and the mikado has dissolved

the parliament and announced the new elections for March, this delay giving the government some freedom of action.

Whether Russia will be able to recede

and grant Japan's terms is doubtful, for the war party is said to have gained the ascendancy in the court circles and the press is vehemently demanding resistance to the "pretensions of so small a nation as Japan." However, powerful influences are working for compromise and peace. Great Britain and France face the grave danger of becoming involved in the struggle.

England, it will be recalled, is the ally of Japan, and under obligation to support her physically whenever she is attacked by more than one power. France is Russia's ally, and is supposed to be under a similar obligation. There is absolutely no warlike spirit either in England or in France, but the danger which these nations face is nevertheless very great. For China may be forced to join one or the other of the combatants, and that would produce the condition contemplated by the treaties of alliance just mentioned. However, the most determined efforts will doubtless be made, first, to prevent the threatened conflict and second, should that prove impossible, to "isolate" it—that is, to confine the hostilities to Far Eastern territory and to the two nations directly concerned.

The best informed observers believe that war is inevitable, but that it may be postponed indefinitely, Japan being too weak financially to undertake a long and stubborn contest, such as Russia, on account of her numerical superiority and pride, would be sure to force on her. Japan is stronger on the sea, but Russia, knowing this, would

hardly put her navy against that of the quick, resourceful and efficient enemy. Which of the two would win eventually, supposing the neutrality of all other powers, is a matter upon which opinions differ widely.



At Last Reciprocity with Cuba

That which, as a matter of "plain duty" should have been done in 1901, has been secured from the congress which met in the last days of 1903. Reciprocity—and that of rather narrow, illiberal sort, according to many—with the Republic of Cuba is at last a fact. When the Cuban commissioners agreed to recommend the adoption of the so-called Platt amendment, embodying serious restrictions upon the autonomy of the island, they were informally promised substantial tariff concessions as a consideration therefor. The fifty-seventh congress attempted to fulfil that promise. The house passed a reciprocity bill, with a proviso aimed at the sugar trust; the senate failed to act upon it.

The defeat of the first reciprocity measure led to a change of method, a treaty was negotiated with Cuba, giving her products a preference of twenty per cent in our markets and providing for reductions of duty on many American articles exported



ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF
Russia's Viceroy in the
Far East.



THE RUSSIAN WAR BAROMETER

—*Minneapolis Journal.*

to the island. The senate ratified this convention last spring, but provided that it should not go into effect until approved by the house. A special session of the fifty-seventh congress was called in November for the purpose of "vitalizing" this treaty by appropriate legislation; but, curiously enough, though the house promptly passed the requisite bill, the senate declined to take similar action at that session.

It has, however, done so since, a few days after the assembling of the congress in regular session. Cuba, while not so dependent upon reciprocity for commercial prosperity as she was in 1901, has welcomed the bill—not as charity, but as a fair bargain. American exports to Cuba have not grown at the desired rate, and in some lines there has been a decline. As the result of the reciprocity arrangement an increased trade with the island is confidently anticipated.

The incident, however, cannot perhaps be regarded as entirely closed. The opponents of the reciprocity treaty threaten to appeal to the supreme court. Meantime a series of complications may result from the action of the European powers that have "favored-nation" clauses in their commercial treaties with us. Great Britain has already served notice on our state department that, under the guaranty of the stipulation referred to, it expects sugar from the British West Indies to be admitted into the

United States on equal terms with Cuban sugar. Germany, Austria, and France, countries which produce and export beet sugar, will make a similar demand. The contention is that any concession made to one country must, under the favored-nation clause, be promptly offered to all other countries similarly circumstanced.

The question has been broached before, and the United States has questioned this interpretation of the favored-nation clause. It has not, however, been settled or even thoroughly considered.



The Panama Canal Situation

There have been interesting developments in the isthmian canal situation, and at this writing further complications appear highly probable. In the new "republic" of Panama some sort of an election has taken place, and it is understood that a constitutional convention is to be held. The Panamans are said to be distrustful of their army, and very anxious about the canal treaty, the ratification of which by the United States senate, though regarded as certain, bids fair to be delayed. The junta of the little republic approved the treaty practically without discussion, for they would have accepted less liberal terms in order to secure the protection of this country and a guaranty of their integrity and independence. On the part of the senate there is no disposition to restrict debate on the treaty.

The Republicans do not command the two-thirds vote necessary for the ratification of treaties. Nor is it to be taken for granted that all of the senators of the dominant party



MARKET DAY AT LAST

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

will vote "yea." Senator Hoar's resolution of inquiry, which, he earnestly asserts, was merely intended to elicit further proof of the entire correctness of the attitude of the

executive government, is generally regarded as hostile in spirit, if not in conscious purpose. In a speech in reply to attacks on his resolution the Massachusetts senator declared that light and information were needed on the following points:

Whether our administration, knowing or expecting beforehand that a revolution was coming, so arranged matters that the revo-

lution, whether peaceable or forcible, should be permitted to go on without interruption, and only took measures to stop the Republic of Colombia from preventing it. Did the president, or the secretary of state, or any other department of our government, purposely prevent Colombia from anticipating and preventing a breach of the peace and a disturbance of the transit across the isthmus by sending her troops there before it happened, and so virtually let the revolution take place, and say to Colombia, "You shall take no precautions to stop it?" Did we, in substance, say to Colombia, "We will not allow you to prevent a revolution in your province of Panama by moving your forces there" before it broke out?

The president has sent a special message to congress justifying the Colombia-Panama policy. It has not convinced the opponents of the treaty. If a satisfactory explanation is made Senator Hoar will vote for ratification. This, however, will leave the Republicans short of three votes, which must be secured from the Democratic minority. The leader of this minority, Senator Gorman, is opposed to this treaty, and, under a new and important caucus rule, two-thirds of the minority can determine party policy for the whole Democratic delegation in the senate.



PHILANDER C.
KNOX
Attorney General of the
United States.

However, if any state legislature shall pass resolutions favoring the canal treaty with Panama, no Democratic senator representing that state will be asked, in the name of party discipline, to vote against it. The Louisiana legislature has already passed such resolutions, and other southern states are expected to follow that example. A number of Democratic senators, therefore, will vote with the majority, and the treaty will be approved.

What, meantime, of Colombia? Her special commissioner at Washington, General Reyes, president-elect, presented a dignified protest against the action of the United States, which he asserted to have been in violation of the treaty of 1840 and of the law of nations. He suggested certain courses by way of reparation, which the United States found it impossible to adopt. But it is understood that the state department is ready to use its influence with Panama to secure a fair settlement of the question of the Colombian national debt, a part of which Panama is bound to assume, it having been incurred largely in her interest. England and Holland have pressed



THE DOG CATCHER

He who knows his business best succeeds.

—Berlin Kladderadatsch.

this matter on the attention of the Panama junta, as most of the bonds are held in those countries. They withheld recognition of the little republic for a time the more effectively to secure substantial concessions in that direction.

After the ratification of the canal treaty, it is thought, Panama may favorably consider the proposition that she reënter the Colombian union under conditions assuring her complete autonomy. The United States would hardly object to such an arrangement, since all the privileges secured since the "revolution" and secession would remain intact. Not only would Colombia be obliged to respect them, but there is no reason to suppose that she would harbor the slightest intention of disturbing accomplished facts.



The Radical Immigration Bill

Secretary Cortelyou of the new department of Commerce and Labor advocates further restriction of immigration. He affirms in his first report to congress that existing regulations do not exclude all the undesirable and objectionable aliens that seek admission into the country. He makes no specific recommendation, however, and it is not certain that he approves of the radi-

cal bill introduced by Senator Lodge. If congress should enact that measure into law immigration would be decreased very materially—by from thirty to forty per cent, it is estimated.

The bill, it will be remembered, prescribes an educational qualification for immigrants. It excludes all aliens over fifteen years of age who, physically capable of reading, cannot read some language. Ability to write is not required.

In a previous issue we adverted to the theory of the educational test proposition. It is assumed that illiterates are as a rule mentally or morally below the proper standard of American citizenship, and that the application of the simplest educational test would keep out the least fit among the new arrivals and improve the average of the admitted. The assumption, as we have pointed out, is vigorously denied by many thoughtful writers.

Senator Lodge, in a magazine article, forcefully defends his measure. While he recognizes the weight of some of the objections urged, he contends that the proposed test is a method "which discriminates between the objectionable and the desirable better than any other" that has been suggested, and that its application would "at once shut out at least one-half of the immigrants who ought to be shut out"—not because they are illiterate, but on account of other defects and shortcomings. Senator Lodge further points out that the excluded immigrants would be almost wholly from Italy and Russia. None, he thinks, would be excluded from the German and Scandinavian contingents, and not more than three per cent from France and Great Britain, and less than ten per cent from Ireland.



W. I. BUCHANAN
United States minister to
Panama.



THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES

The original has fallen, but a duplicate is astride of Panama.

—Turin Fischietto.

This indicates quite plainly that the advocates of the educational test do not like the immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe, which they fear the country cannot

assimilate as speedily or as profitably as it does the immigration from Northern and Western Europe. As it is impossible to legislate against particular races or peoples (say, Italians, Slavs or Jews from backward countries), the plan is to effect the exclusion of undesirable elements by the indirect method of imposing a literacy test. It is not certain that congress is

prepared to accept either the method or the half-acknowledged purpose of the Lodge bill.



THE LATE HENRY
CLAY TRUMBULL
Editor Sunday School
Times.

Free Contract and Public Work

A decision of great importance was recently announced by the supreme court of the United States. It appears to be in conflict with views previously promulgated by state courts, notably by the supreme court of New York. The case in which it was rendered involved the right of states, through their legislatures, to provide that public employees shall not work more than a given number of hours in any one day, and to prohibit, under pain of fine or imprisonment, contractors doing public work from requiring or permitting their employees to work more than the same number of hours.

Legislation of this kind has been declared to be unconstitutional on various grounds. First, because it entailed waste of public funds. Individuals, said one state court, might give away their money, but public bodies had no right to exercise philanthropy

at the cost of the taxpayers. If private employers maintain a ten or nine-hour day, municipalities, counties and states are bound to demand the same amount of work for the same rate of pay. To offer more liberal terms of employment to public servants is to sacrifice public funds. In the second place, as regards contractors doing public work, it was an interference with their liberty and property rights to prevent them from making contracts with workmen for any quantity and quality of work. Thirdly, the legislation tended to establish class distinctions and discriminated against men not in the public employ or in the employ of middlemen doing public work.

The supreme court of the United States dismisses these objections as irrelevant to the question of power. In sustaining a Kansas eight-hour law for all public work (including such as is done by contractors) it took the ground that it was no violation of the liberty clauses of the federal constitution to make it a punishable offense for a contractor to exact or stipulate for a longer workday. The right of the legislature to dictate to private employers in relation to hours of labor was one thing, the court said; to fix the conditions of public employment was an entirely different thing. Justice Harlan says in the opinion of the court (three justices dissenting) that no citizen is entitled of absolute right and as a part of his



READING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Panama—"That's right, and we won't stand any foolin' from that Colombia, either, will we, Sam!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

liberty to perform labor for the state, and no contractor for public work can excuse a violation of his lawful agreement with the state by doing that which the statute under which he proceeds distinctly forbids him to do. It belongs, says the court, to the state, as the guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done.

On the question of the possible harmfulness or danger of regulation of hours of labor or other interference with contract relations the opinion remarks:

No evils arising from such legislation could be more far-reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation and upon grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives.

This decision is a serious disappointment to the opponents of "paternalistic" legislation in the interest of labor—the more so, since even now a bill is pending in congress looking to the regulation of the hours of labor for work done for the federal government by contractors. The labor organizations are determined to secure the adoption of an eight-hour law for government work, and it is felt that one of the objections most strongly urged by employers against this proposition has been removed by the supreme court. It may or may not be wise, but unconstitutional it is not.



The Friar Land Settlement

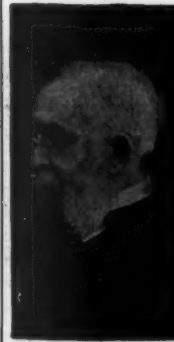
One of the most difficult problems of Philippine government is, or will be very soon, satisfactorily settled. We refer to the friar land problem. Whatever may be thought of the means by which the land of the Philippine natives originally fell into the hands of the Spanish friars, the United States could not "go behind the returns" and invalidate titles which, on their face, were valid. It was necessary to induce the friars to leave the islands, as the natives were suspicious of and hostile to them, and

their activity had constituted one of the leading causes of the insurrection against Spain.

Rome was not averse to the withdrawal of the friars, but it demanded compensation for their possessions. The negotiations initiated by Governor Taft some two years ago have just been concluded. It is said that the United States has agreed to pay \$7,250,000 for these lands — about 400,000 acres in all. Congress will not have to appropriate any money for this transaction. The Philippine government will pay the whole amount out of its own treasury, issuing bonds for the purpose.

The land will be held in trust for the natives, and they will be encouraged to acquire it on easy terms. The government may even advance them the purchase price. What Great Britain has done and must continue to do in Ireland to get rid of dual ownership the United States, through its agent, the Philippine civil government, is prepared to do in the Asiatic possessions in order to establish a popular system of land tenure and prevent the exploitation of the natives by alien corporations.

Governor Taft's motto has been "The Philippines for the Filipinos." Though he has left the islands to take the war portfolio in President Roosevelt's cabinet (Secretary Root retiring for private reasons), his policy will continue to prevail, in spite of much opposition of "carpet-baggers" and aliens. The plan of "peopleizing" the land of the friars may appear to be paternalistic, but the principles of government in the Philippines are very different from those we have regarded as distinctively American. The Filipinos are "wards," and as such are



DANIEL C. GILMAN
Re-elected president of the
National Civil Service
Reform League.

being guided and trained for self-help and self-government

Secretary Root, in discussing the need (military as well as industrial) of railways



THE LATE
HERBERT SPENCER
Philosopher and reformer.

in the islands, points out that these lines located by competent engineers in Luzon would not be profitable to private enterprise. The cost is estimated at \$11,000,000, and the traffic would not yield a return on this investment sufficiently tempting to capital seeking commercial opportunities. Mr. Root recommended either a government grant, or the guaranteeing

of the interest for a term of years, or direct construction and operation of the lines by the Philippine administration.

In passing it should be stated that the Filipinos are demanding reductions of the duties on their exports to the United States, and complaining of discrimination. Porto Rico and Hawaii are enjoying free trade with the states and territories of the union, while the Philippines have obtained the slight concession of twenty-five per cent of the Dingley-law rates. That they are unfairly treated is generally recognized, but certain interests oppose further reduction of duties in their favor. A bill granting such reductions is now before congress, but its passage is not regarded as a certainty. There is general reluctance to the consideration of any measure that threatens to "reopen the tariff issue." It is believed that the Democrats would take advantage of the Philippine bill to demand thorough revision of the Dingley act.



"Graft" Operations in America

Serious students of American democracy

will have to turn their attention to the new national problem—the elimination of "graft." The term is comparatively new, yet it is already "a household word." Newspapers have for months filled their pages with sensational accounts of corruption and fraud and bribery and swindling in the public service, municipal, state and national. Scores of men have been indicted; some convictions have been secured in St. Louis and elsewhere. They may or may not stand; the sending of a few faithless officials to the penitentiary scarcely touches the causes of the widespread evil. The question, what is the matter with public life in America, has not been answered.

No revelations have provoked more amazement than those in relation to the post-office department. The existence of "deplorable and gravely discreditable abuses during the years 1898-1900 in the Washington post-office and the office of the first assistant postmaster general" (to use the language of the report of Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad) has shocked the nation. These abuses involve nearly two score officials, and responsibility for tolerating some of them has been laid at the door of a former postmaster general. The statute of limitations protects most of the offenders, but a number of trials will follow the disclosures.

The "abuses" comprise fraudulent contracts with promoters of devices, acceptance of bribes for illicit privileges granted to get-rich-quick concerns, wasteful and improvident transactions, pay-roll stuffing, violations of the merit law, and so on. Some of the malefactors have been in the public service for many years, and when suspicion first pointed to them powerful political friends angrily resented the vague charges that found their way into print. Even now it is asserted by certain opposition senators that the full truth has not been published, and that a congressional inquiry is needed as some of the investigators of the department are, it is alleged, themselves proper subjects for investigation.

Coming to the "lessons" of these various scandals, it is generally agreed that the most obvious is the need of taking all executive departments out of partisan and spoils politics. None of the officials implicated in the postal frauds was a "merit" appointee. The practice of giving men office as a reward of party service conduces neither to honesty nor to efficiency. Moreover the same practice leads to the suppression of damaging facts and connivance at misconduct. More is thought of the possible political effects of exposures than of the interest of the service and the rights of the taxpayers. Rigid civil service reform has its own drawbacks, but it seems to be an effectual preventive of graft and swindling.

It is hardly surprising that the opponents of proposed extensions of the sphere of official activity should draw the moral that inefficiency and corruption are inseparable from "public ownership and operation" of general utilities. It cannot be denied, however, that private operation of such utilities has not been free from abuses of equal gravity. Nor should it be forgotten that the official boodler and rascals yield to the temptations held out by private business men seeking franchises gratis or for inadequate considerations, having interests in pending or proposed legislation, or attempting to cheat the government and the public. And there is plenty of graft in trust promoting and corporate enterprise. The standard of public morality is intimately connected with the tone of private business morality and political morality.

Herbert Spencer, Philosopher and Reformer

The last and greatest of the Englishmen of the "Victorian era" in thought, literature and speculation has passed away. Herbert Spencer, for fifty years an invalid, died in December at the ripe age of eighty-three years. While the estimates of his services, philosophic rank and influence vary rather decidedly, all thinkers of note have paid tribute to the extraordinary abilities, noble

character and heroic life of the "philosopher of evolution."

Almost every branch of thought has been affected by Spencerian generalization and theory. Mr. Spencer was a bold, original and scientific thinker. He expounded a doctrine of development before Darwin published his "Origin of Species," and in biology, psychology and sociology he found evidences of his theory of evolution. The great task of his life, clearly realized and defined when he was under forty, was the unification of the sciences and the reference of all phenomena to some great universal law. His doctrine of evolution was long regarded as materialistic, but Mr. Spencer repeatedly denied this characterization of his philosophy. He was neither a materialist nor a spiritualist; he insisted that these terms had no definite meaning. His distinction between the knowable and the unknowable was made the basis of an attempted reconciliation of religion and science. He repudiated agnosticism, and asserted that the mind of man was persistently conscious of a Power behind all manifestations—a Power from which all things proceeded.

To biology and psychology Mr. Spencer made very substantial contributions. He attempted a reconciliation between empirical utilitarianism of the Bentham school with intuitionism, holding that our moral sense is the product of racial experience. In ethics Mr. Spencer tried to effect a similar reconciliation between egoism and altruism.

In the domain of political science Mr. Spencer seemed to be out of sympathy with his time. He was called by some "the last of the great Individualists." He advo-



EDWARD
EVERETT HALE
The new chaplain of the
senate.

cated the restriction of the functions of the state to mere protection of person and property. He held that the sole duty of the state was the enforcement of justice, or equal freedom, and his formula of justice has become famous. He denounced Socialism as "the coming slavery," and carried his opposition to governmental interference with individual action to such length that men like Professor Huxley described his position as "administrative nihilism." Even state education was condemned by Mr. Spencer as subversive of family ethics and inconsistent with the order of nature.

Recent political and social tendencies, including imperialism, trade union practices, militarism, etc., were bitterly assailed by Mr. Spencer as involving the re-barbarization of society. His last public utterance was a protest addressed to the working classes of England, against the Chamberlain propaganda of protection. It is understood that an autobiography of unusual philosophic interest had been written by Mr. Spencer and put in type with instructions not to publish it till after his death. His last book, "Facts and Comments," appeared about two years ago.



The Iroquois Disaster: Our Besetting Sin

Needless sacrifice of almost six hundred lives in fire and panic at the Iroquois theater, Chicago, makes up an appalling indictment of prevailing commercial spirit. In the incredibly short space of fifteen minutes more than one-third of a holiday matinee audience, mostly women and children, were burned, frightened and suffocated, or crushed to death, because, forsooth, adequate protection against fire costs money and this alleged "fireproof" house must open for business before it had been equipped in accordance with the most ordinary, to say nothing of the legal, requirements for the safety of patrons. True it is that municipal authorities should not have allowed the theater to open or to continue performances until the terms of ordinances governing places of amusement had been complied

with, but it is not the exceptional thing to find law unenforced for the sake of business. In this case the startling fact is that something happened. For the moment the world was shocked into a sense of the drift of things. Here was the worst theater fire in the history of the United States, three times the loss of life in the great Chicago fire of 1871. Naturally it set investigations going in city after city, and few were the places from which reports of conditions inviting similar calamities were not reported. Theaters lack fireproof scenery or stage curtains, exits are insufficient, aisles are inadequate, inspection is careless, existing regulations are laxly enforced, etc.

If criminal disregard of protection to life, in defiance or evasion of law, did not kill and maim its tens of thousands on our railroads every year, if managers of industries were no longer ready to sacrifice even little children in their money-making factories, if profit-seeking owners and contractors were compelled to obey building ordinances, if conscience were not ruled out of business and politics by so many "practical" business men and politicians, if not to get enough dollars did not constitute the chief crime of the age in popular estimation, one might say that the Chicago holocaust would be worth its fearful cost in its lesson to others besides theater managers.

In Chicago new regulations for theaters will go into effect—after the worst has happened; but there were regulations before it happened, sufficient to prevent six hundred deaths. In many other cities laws have been resurrected or new regulations enacted as a result of Chicago's warning. Shall we forget that back of such appalling loss of life lies the criminal willingness to chance it on human beings for the glorious sake of the dollars; that back of official responsibility for non-enforcement of laws lies official fear of offending "paramount" business interests? For the one most of us are usually ready with more or less of an apology. At the other we connive, for who knows when our own business interests may conflict with strict enforcement of law?

Racial Composition of the American People

INDUSTRY

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

Statistician National Civic Federation, author of "Distribution of Wealth," "Proportional Representation," etc.



IN the preceding chapters we have seen the conditions in their foreign homes which spurred the emigrants to seek America. We have seen religious persecution, race oppression, political revolution, militarism, taxation, famine and poverty conspiring to press upon the unprivileged masses and to drive the more adventurous across the water. But it would be a mistake should we stop at that point and look upon the emigration of these dissatisfied elements as only a voluntary movement to better their condition. In fact, had it been left to the initiative of the emigrants the flow of immigration to America could scarcely ever have reached one-half its actual dimensions. While various motives and inducements have always worked together and it would be rash to assert dogmatically the relative weight of each, yet to one who has carefully noted all the circumstances it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that even more important than the initiative of immigrants have been the efforts of Americans to bring and attract them. Throughout our history these efforts have been inspired by one grand, effective motive, that of making a profit upon the immigrants. The desire to get cheap labor, to take in passenger fares and to sell land have probably brought more immigrants than the hard conditions of Europe, Asia and Africa have sent us. Induced immigration has been as potent as voluntary

immigration. And it is to this pecuniary motive that we owe our manifold variety of races and especially our influx of backward races. One entire race, the Negro, came solely for the profit of shipowners and landowners. Working people of the colonial period were hoodwinked and kidnapped by shippers and speculators who reimbursed themselves by indenturing them to planters and farmers. The beginners of other races have come through similar but less coercive inducements, initiated, however, by the demand of those who held American property for speculation or investment. William Penn and his lessees, John Law, the Dutch East India Company, and many of the grantees of lands in the colonies, sent their agents through Western Europe and the British Isles with glowing advertisements, advanced transportation, and contracted for indentured service by way of reimbursement. In the nineteenth century new forms of induced migration appeared. Victims of the Irish famine were assisted to emigrate by local and general governments and by philanthropic societies, and both the Irish and the Germans, whose migration began towards the middle of the century, were, in a measure, exceptions to the general rule of induced immigration for profit. Several Western states created immigration bureaus which advertised their own advantages for intending immigrants, and Wisconsin especially, in this way, settled her lands with a

This is the sixth of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).
Colonial Race Elements (October).
The Negro (November).
Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).
Social and Industrial Problems (March).
Religion and Politics (April).
Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

wide variety of races. After the Civil War induced migration entered upon a vigorous revival. The system of indenturing had long since disappeared, because legislatures and courts declined to recognize and enforce contracts for service. Consequently, a new form of importation appeared under the direction of middlemen of the same nativity as that of the immigrant. Chinese coolies came under contract with the Six Companies who advanced their expenses and looked to their own secret agents and tribunals to enforce repayment with profit.* Japanese coolies, much later, came under contract with twelve immigration companies chartered by the Japanese government.† Italians were recruited by the *padroni*, and the bulk of the new Slav immigration from Southeastern Europe is in charge of their own countrymen acting as drummers and middlemen.

These labor speculators have perfected a system of inducement and through-billing as effective as that by which horse and cattle buyers in Kentucky or Iowa collect and forward their living freight to the markets of Europe. A Croatian of the earlier immigration, for example, sets up a saloon in South Chicago and becomes an employment bureau for his "greener" countrymen, and also ticket agent on commission for the steamship companies. His confederates are stationed along the entire route at connecting points, from the villages of Croatia to the saloon in Chicago. In Croatia they go among the laborers and picture to them the high wages and abundant work in America. They induce them to sell their little belongings and they furnish them with through tickets. They collect them in companies, give them a countersign and send them on to their fellow agent at Fiume, thence to Genoa or other port whence the American steerage vessel sails. In New York they are met by other confederates whom they identify by their

countersign, and again they are safely transferred and shipped to their destination. Here they are met by their enterprising countryman, lodged and fed, and within a day or two handed over to the foreman in a great steel plant or to the "boss" of a construction gang on a railway, or to a contractor on a large public improvement. After they have earned and saved a little money they send for their friends to whom the "boss" has promised jobs. Again their lodging-house countryman sells them the steamship ticket and arranges for the safe delivery of those for whom they have sent. In this way immigration is stimulated and new races are induced to begin their American colonization. Eventually the pioneers send for their families, and it is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the immigrants in recent years have come on prepaid tickets or on money sent to them from America.‡

The significance of this new and highly perfected form of inducement will appear when we look back for a moment upon the legislation governing immigration.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

At the close of the Civil War, with a vast territory newly opened to the West by the railroads, congress enacted a law throwing wide open our doors to the immigrants of all lands. It gave new guaranties for the protection of naturalized citizens in renouncing allegiance to their native country, declaring that "expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."¶

In the same year, 1869, the famous Burlingame treaty was negotiated with China, by which Americans in China and Chinese in America should enjoy all the privileges, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nation. These steps favorable to immigration were in line with the long continued

*Lalor's "Encyclopedia," article on "Chinese Immigration."

†Report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, p. 679.

‡Report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, see index "Prepaid Tickets," p. 818.

¶United States Revised Statutes, Section 1999. Lalor's "Encyclopedia," article on "Naturalization."

policy of the country from the earliest colonial times.

But a new force had come into American politics—the wage-earner. From this time forth the old policies were violently challenged. High wages were to be pitted against high profits. The cheap labor which was eagerly sought by the corporations and large property owners was just as eagerly fought by the unpropertied wage-earners. Of course, neither party conceded that it was selfishly seeking its own interest. Those who expected profits contended that cheap foreign labor was necessary for the development of the country; that American natural resources were unbounded, but American workmen could not be found for the rough work needed to turn these resources into wealth; that America should be in the future, as it had been in the past, a haven for the oppressed of all lands; and that in no better way could the principles of American democracy be spread to all peoples of the earth than by welcoming them and teaching them in our midst.

The wage-earners have not been so fortunate in their protestations of disinterestedness. They were compelled to admit that though they themselves had been immigrants or the children of immigrants, they were now denying to others what had been a blessing to them. Yet they were able to set forward one supreme argument which our race problems are every day more and more showing to be sound. The future of American democracy is the future of the American wage-earner. To have an enlightened and patriotic citizenship we must protect the wages and standard of living of those who constitute the bulk of the citizens. This argument had been offered by employers themselves when they were seeking a protective tariff against the importation of "pauper-made" goods. What wonder that the wage-earner should use the same argument to keep out the pauper himself, and especially that he should begin by applying the argument to those races which showed themselves unable rapidly to assimilate and thereby make a stand for high wages and

high standards of living? Certain it is that had the white wage-earners possessed the suffrage and political influence during colonial times the Negro would not have been admitted in large numbers and we should have been spared that race problem which of all is the largest and most nearly insoluble.

The first outbreak of the new-found strength of the American wage-earner was directed against a race superior even to the



THE ESKIMO TYPE

Negro immigrants in industry, frugality, intelligence and civilization—the Chinese. And this outbreak was so powerful, that, in spite of all appeals to the traditions and liberties of America, the national government felt driven to repudiate the treaty so recently signed with the highest manifestations of faith, good-will and international comity.

Very early in the settlement of California the Chinaman had encountered hostile legislation. The state election had been carried by the Knownothings as early as 1854. Discriminating taxes, ordinances and laws were adopted, and even immigration was regulated. But the state and federal courts declared such legislation invalid as violating treaties or interfering with international relations. Then the wage-earning element of Cali-

fornia joined as one man in demanding action by the federal government, and eventually, by the treaty of 1880 and the law of 1888, Chinese laborers were excluded.* Thus did the Caucasian wage-earner score his first and signal victory in reversing what his opponents proclaimed were "principles coeval with the foundation of our government."

The next step was the Alien Contract Labor law of 1885 and 1888, placed on the statute books through the efforts of the Knights of Labor. As early as 1875 congress had prohibited the immigration of paupers, criminal and immoral persons, but the law of 1885 went to the other extreme and was designed to exclude industrial classes. The law is directed against prepayment of transportation, assistance or encouragement of foreigners to immigrate *under contract* to perform labor in the United States, and provides for the prosecution of the importer and deportation of the contract immigrant. This law has been enforced against skilled labor, which comes mainly from Northwestern Europe, but, owing to the new system of *padroni* and middlemen above described, it cannot be enforced against the unskilled laborers of Southern and Eastern Europe, since it cannot be shown that they have come under contract to perform labor. By the amendment and revised law adopted in 1903, after considerable discussion and an effort on the part of the labor unions to strengthen the law, it was extended so as to exclude not only those coming under contract but also those coming under *offers* and *promises* of employment.†

From what precedes we see that there are two exactly opposite points of view from which the subject of immigration is approached. One is the production of wealth; the other is the distribution of wealth. He who takes the standpoint of production sees the enormous undeveloped resources of this country—the mines to be exploited,

railroads and highways to be built and rebuilt, farms to be opened up or to be more intensively cultivated, manufactures to be multiplied and the markets of the world to be conquered by our exports, while there are not enough workmen, or not enough willing to do the hard and disagreeable work at the bottom.

He who takes the standpoint of distribution sees the huge fortunes, the low wages, the small share of the product going to labor, the sweat-shop, the "slums," all on account of the excessive competition of wage-earner against wage-earner.

Consider, first the bearing of immigration on the production of wealth.‡

IMMIGRATION AND WEALTH PRODUCTION

Over four-fifths of the immigrants are in the prime of life—the ages between fourteen and forty-five. In the year 1902 only 12 out of every 100 were under fifteen years of age, and only 6 out of every 100 over forty-five years of age. The census of 1900 offers some interesting comparisons between the native-born and the foreign-born in this matter of age distribution. It shows quite plainly that a large proportion of the native-born population is below the age of industrial production, fully 39 per cent or two-fifths, being under fifteen years of age, while only 5 per cent of the foreign-born are of corresponding ages. On the other hand, the ages fifteen to forty-four include 46 per cent of the native and 58 per cent of the foreign-born. Thus the curious and suggestive diagrams¶ contrived by the census statisticians to illustrate these age-distributions, and herewith reproduced, show a symmetrical pyramid for the native-born, with the children under five as the wide foundation, and gradually tapering to the ages of eighty and eighty-four, but for the foreign-born they show a double pyramid tapering in both directions from the ages of thirty-five and thirty-nine which include the largest five-age group. Thus,

*For a detailed account of this agitation see Mayo Smith's "Emigration and Immigration," pp. 238-263.

†Act of March 3, 1903, Sec. 2.

‡The subject of distribution will be treated in the following chapter.

¶Twelfth Census, vol. II, plate No. 2.

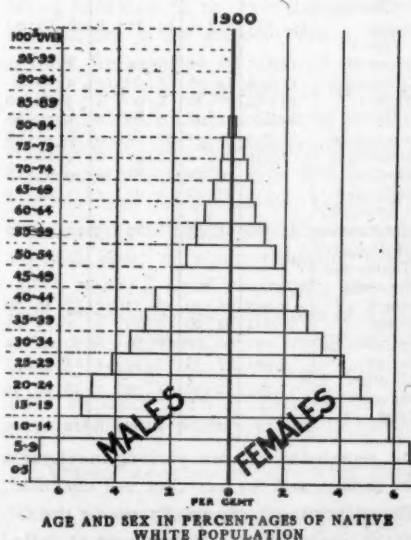
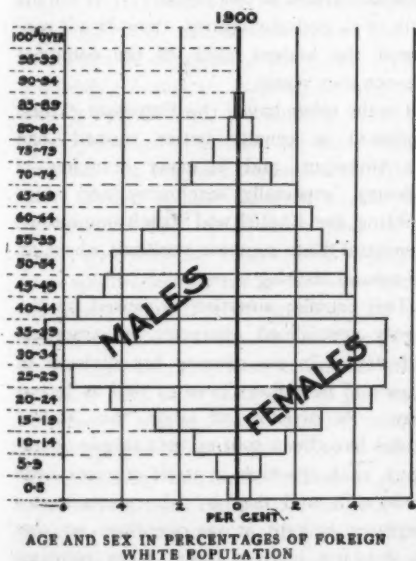
immigration brings to us a population of working ages unhampered by unproductive mouths to be fed, and, if we consider alone that which produces the wealth of this country and not that which consumes it, then the immigrants add more to the country than does the same number of natives of equal ability. Their home countries have borne the expense of rearing them up to the industrial period of their lives and then America, without that heavy expense, reaps the profits on the investment.

In another respect does immigration add to our industrial population more than would be done by an equal increase in native population, namely, by the large excess of men over women. In 1902, nearly three-fourths (72 per cent) of the immigrants were males and slightly more than one-fourth (28 per cent) were females. And the census diagrams here reproduced show that men predominate over women in the proportion of fifty-four to forty-six, although among the native-born population the sexes are about equal, being in the proportion of 507 males to 493 females.

This small proportion of women and children shows, of course, that it is the workers, not the families, who seek America.

Yet the proportions widely vary for different nationalities. Among the Jews 43 per cent are females and 27 per cent children. This persecuted race moves in a body, expecting to make America its home. At the other extreme, the Greeks send only 4 per cent females and 8 per cent children, the Croats 11 per cent females and 3 per cent children, the south Italians 19 per cent females and 11 per cent children. These are races whose immigration has only recently begun, and, naturally enough, the women and children, except in the case of the Jews, do not accompany the workmen. A race of longer migration, like the Germans, has 37 per cent females and 19 per cent children. The Irish have a peculiar position. Alone of all the races do the women exceed the men, but only 4 per cent are children. Irish girls seeking domestic service explain this preponderance of women. Significant and interesting facts regarding other races may be seen by studying the table entitled "Industrial Relations of Immigrants" on page 538.

Such being the proportions of industrial energy furnished by immigration, what is the quality? Much the larger proportion of immigrants are classed as unskilled, includ-



ing laborers and servants. Omitting those who have "no occupation," including mainly women and children, who are 23 per cent of the total, only 17 per cent of

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS FOR YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1902

RACE	Total=100 per cent.	Male per cent.	Female per cent.	Under 14 years of age per cent.	14 to 45 per cent.	45 and over per cent.	Skilled per cent.	Unskilled and Miscellaneous per cent.	No occupation, including women and children per cent.
Armenian	1,151	83	17	10	85	5	33	41	26
Bohemian and Moravian	5,590	59	41	18	75	7	23	43	34
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	1,291	93	7	2	95	3	5	80	15
Chinese	1,631	97	3	2	92	6	1	93	6
Croatian and Slavonian	30,233	89	11	3	92	5	5	90	5
Cuban	2,423	69	31	2	72	8	50	7	43
Dalmatian	1,004	89	11	5	89	6	19	56	25
Bosnian, Herzegovinian	4,117	66	34	23	69	8	13	46	41
Dutch and Flemish	14,942	60	40	17	72	11	23	30	42
English	13,868	69	31	9	88	3	3	81	16
Finnish	4,122	63	37	14	78	8	24	40	36
French	51,686	63	37	19	76	5	18	46	36
German	8,115	96	4	8	89	3	11	73	16
Greek	57,688	57	43	27	67	6	31	24	45
Hebrew	29,001	44	56	4	91	5	8	81	11
Irish	27,620	82	18	8	87	5	19	66	15
Italian (North)	152,915	81	19	11	81	8	10	67	22
Italian (South)	14,455	74	26	5	94	1	8	61	31
Japanese	11,629	74	26	8	90	12	4	76	20
Lithuanian	23,610	78	22	6	90	4	5	79	16
Magyar	69,620	72	28	9	89	2	5	75	20
Polish	5,309	59	41	27	64	9	6	56	38
Portuguese	2,033	94	6	2	92	6	4	89	7
Roumanian	1,551	79	21	15	81	4	9	63	28
Russian	7,533	77	23	3	93	4	1	84	15
Ruthenian (Russniak)	55,780	65	35	8	87	5	12	72	16
Scandinavian (Norwegians and Swedes)	2,432	61	39	16	72	12	35	29	36
Scotch	36,934	74	26	8	89	3	4	73	23
Slovak	1,954	90	10	6	86	8	50	36	14
Spanish	4,982	67	33	17	79	4	12	51	37
Syrian	3,524	70	30	14	79	7	38	29	33
All other Peoples	648,743	72	28	12	82	6	12	65	23
Total									

the remainder who are working immigrants are skilled, and 83 per cent are unskilled. The proportions vary greatly among the different races. The largest element of skilled

labor is among the Jews, a city people, more than half of whom are skilled workmen.

The proportion of skilled labor is probably larger than the foregoing figures would indicate, for it must be noted that they refer only to steerage passengers and that the reports of the commissioner of immigration do not classify cabin passengers as immigrants. Hence in 1902 there were 80,000 immigrants, visitors and travelers of the more prosperous condition, of whom we have no record respecting their social and industrial qualities. These must have included many skilled workmen, and also many of the professional classes, of whom only 3,000 came by steerage.

The skilled labor which comes to America, especially from Northern and Western Europe, occupies a peculiar position in our industries. In the first place, the most capable workmen have permanent places at home and it is in general only those who cannot command situations who seek their fortunes abroad. The exceptions to this rule are in the beginnings of an industry like that of tin plate, when almost the entire industry moved bodily to America, and the highly skilled tin workers of Wales brought a kind of industrial ability that had not hitherto existed in this country. As for the bulk of skilled immigrants, they do not represent the highest skill of the countries whence they come.

On the other hand, the European skilled workman is usually better trained than the American, and in many branches of industry, especially machinery and ship-building, the English and Scotch immigrants command those superior positions where an all-around training is required.

This peculiar situation is caused by the highly specialized character of American industry. In no country has division of labor and machinery been carried as far as here. By division of labor the skilled trades have been split up into simple operations, each of which in itself requires little or no skill, and the boy who starts in as a beginner is kept at one operation, so that he does not learn a trade. The old-time

journeyman tailor was a skilled mechanic who measured his customer, cut the cloth and trimmings, basted, sewed and pressed the suit. Now we have factories which make only coats, others which make only vests, others trousers, and there are children's knee pants factories and even ladies' tailor establishments where the former skilled seamstress sees her precious skill dissipated among a score of unskilled workers. Thus the journeyman tailor is displaced by the factory where the coat passes through the hands of thirty to fifty different men and women, each of whom can learn his peculiar operation in a month or two. The same is true in greater or less degree in all industries. Even in the building trades in the larger cities there are as many kinds of bricklayers as there are kinds of walls to be built, and as many kinds of carpenters as there are varieties of woodwork.

So it is with machinery. The American employer does not advertise for a "machinist"—he wants a "lathe hand" or a "drill-press hand," and the majority of his "hands" are perhaps only automatic machine tenders. The employer cannot afford to transfer these hands from one job to another to enable them to "learn the trade." He must keep them at one operation, for it is not so much skill that he wants as it is cheap labor and speed. Consequently, American industry is not producing all-around mechanics, and the employers look to Europe for their skilled artisans. In England the trade unions have made it their special business to see that every apprentice learns every part of his trade, and they have prevented employers from splitting up the trades and specializing machinery and thereby transforming the mechanic into the "hand." Were it not for immigration, American industries would ere now have been compelled to give more attention to apprenticeship and the training of competent mechanics. The need of apprenticeship and trade schools is being more seriously felt every year, for, notwithstanding the progress of division of labor and machinery, the all-around mechanic

continues to play an important part in the shop and factory. American trade unions are gaining strength and one of their most insistent demands is the protection of apprenticeship. The Bricklayers' Union of Chicago even secures from its employers instruction for apprentices in a trade school. Not much headway in this line, however, has yet been made, and American industry has become abnormal, we might almost say suicidal, or at any rate, non-self-supporting. By extreme division of labor and marvelous application of machinery it makes possible the wholesale employment in factories of the farm laborers of Europe and then depends on Europe for the better trained types of the skilled mechanic, who, on account of the farm laborer have not been able to learn their trade in America:

Not only does immigration bring to America the strongest, healthiest and most energetic and adventurous of the work people of Europe and Asia, but those who come work much harder than they did at home. Migration tears a man away from the traditions, the routine, the social props, on which he has learned to rely, and throws him among strangers upon his own resources. He must swim or drown. At the same time he earns higher wages and eats more nourishing food than he had ever thought within reach of one in his station. His ambition is fired, he is stirred by the new tonic of feeling himself actually rising in the world. He pictures to himself a home of his own, he economizes and saves money to send to his friends and family or to return to his beloved land a person of importance. Watch a gang of Italians shoveling dirt under an Irish boss, or a sweat-shop of Jewish tailors under a small contractor, and you shall see such feverish production of wealth as an American-born citizen would scarcely endure. Partly fear, partly hope, make the fresh immigrant the hardest, if not the most intelligent, worker in our industries.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITIES OF DIFFERENT RACES

But, however hard one may work, he can only exercise the gifts with which nature has

endowed him. Whether these gifts are contributed by race or by civilization, we shall inquire when we come to the problems of amalgamation and assimilation. At present we are concerned with the varying industrial gifts and capacities of the various races as they actually exist at the time when

trading stations. Accustomed to a paternal government they had not, as a people, the self-reliance and capacity for sustained exertion required to push forward as individuals, and cut themselves off from the support of a government across the ocean. They shrank from the herculean task of clearing



THE INDIAN TYPE

immigration, annexation or conquest may take place.

The mental and moral qualities suited to make productive workers depend upon the character of the industry. It is not conceivable that the immigrants of the present day from Southern Europe and from Asia could have succeeded as frontiersmen and pioneers in the settlement of the country. In all Europe, Asia and Africa there was but one race in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that had the preliminary training necessary to plunge into the wilderness, and, in the face of the Indian, to establish homes and agriculture. This was the English and the Scotch-Irish. The Spaniards and the French were pioneers and adventurers, but they established only

the forests, planting crops among the stumps, and living miles away from their neighbors. True, the pioneers had among their number several of German, French and Dutch descent, but these belonged to the second and third generations descended from the immigrants and thrown from the time of childhood among their English-Scotch neighbors. The English race established itself in America not because it was first to come, not because of its armies and navies, but because of its agriculture. Every farm newly carved out of the wilderness became a permanent foothold and soon again sent out a continuous colony of sons and daughters to occupy the fertile land. Based on this self-reliant, democratic, industrial conquest of the new world the military conquest naturally,

inevitably followed.

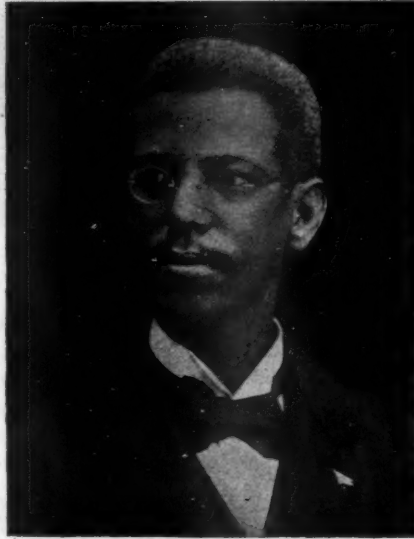
But at the present day the character of industry has entirely changed. The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw the vacant lands finally occupied and the tribe of frontiersmen coming to an end. Population now began to recoil upon the East and the cities. This afforded to manufactures and to the mining industries the surplus labor market so necessary for the continuance of large establishments which today need thousands of workmen and tomorrow hundreds. Moreover, among the American-born workmen, as well as the English and Scotch, is not found that docility, obedience to orders and patient toil which employers desire where hundreds and thousands are brought, like an army, under

the direction of foremen, superintendents, and managers. Employers now turn for their labor supply to those eastern and southern sections of Europe which have not hitherto contributed to immigration. The first to draw upon these sources in large numbers were the anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania. In these fields the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish miners, during and following the period of the Civil War, had effected an organization for the control of wages, and the outrages of a secret society known as the Molly Maguires gave occasion for the importation of new races unaccustomed to unionism and incapable, on account of language, of coöperation with English-speaking miners. Once introduced in the mining industry these races rapidly found their way into the unskilled parts of manufactures, into the service of railroads and large contractors. On the construction of the Erie Canal in 1898, of 16,000 workmen, 15,000 were unnaturalized Italians. The census of 1890 showed that while the foreign-born males were one-tenth of the laborers in agriculture, they were three-fourths of the tailors, one-half of the miners and quarrymen, more than two-fifths of the boot and shoemakers, cabinet-makers, textile workers, tannery workers, marble and stone cutters, one-third of the coopers, iron and steel workers, woodworkers and miscellaneous laborers, and one-fourth of the carpenters, leather workers, painters, plasterers and sawmill workers.* The foreign-born females numbered nearly one-third of the servants and clothing workers and more than one-third of the textile workers. For the census of 1900 information on this subject has not yet been compiled.

On the Pacific slope the Chinese and Japanese immigrants have filled the place occupied by the southeast European in the East and the Negro in the South. They were the workmen who built the Pacific railroads and without them it is said that these railroads could not have been constructed until several years after their actual completion.

*See report of the Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 299, 300.

The immigration of the Chinese reached its highest figures prior to the exclusion laws of 1882, and since that time has been but an insignificant contribution. In their place have come the Japanese, a race whose native land, in proportion to its cultivable area, is more densely populated than any other country in the world. The Chinese



THE PORTO RICAN TYPE

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.

and Japanese are perhaps the most industrious of all races, while the Chinese are the most docile. The Japanese excel in imitativeness, but are not as reliable as the Chinese. Neither race possesses the originality and ingenuity which characterize the competent American and British mechanic. In the Hawaiian Islands, where they have enjoyed greater opportunities than elsewhere, they are found to be capable workmen of the skilled trades provided they are under the direction of white mechanics.† But their largest field of work in Hawaii is in the unskilled cultivation of the great sugar plantations. Here they have been likened to "a sort of agricultural automaton," and it becomes possible to place them in large numbers under skilled

†Report on Hawaii, United States Bureau of Labor, Bulletin No. 47, pp. 780, 783.



ESCORT SERVICE BETWEEN ELLIS ISLAND AND THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

direction and thus to secure the best results from their docility and industry.

In the United States itself the plantation form of agriculture, as distinguished from the domestic form, has always been based on a supply of labor from backward or un-Americanized races. This fact has a bearing on the alleged tendency of agriculture toward large farms. Ten years ago it seemed that the great "bonanza" farms were destined to displace the small farms, just as the trust displaces the small manufacturer. But it is now recognized that the reverse movement is in progress, and that the small farmer can compete successfully with the great farmer. It has not, however, been pointed out that the question is not a merely economic one and that it depends upon the industrial character of the races engaged in agriculture. The thrifty, hard-working and intelligent American or Teutonic farmer is able to economize and purchase his own small farm and compete successfully with the large undertaking. But the backward, thriftless and unintelligent races succeed best when employed in gangs on large estates. The cotton and sugar fields of the South with their Negro workers have their counterpart in the plantations of Hawaii with their Chinese and Japanese,

and in the newly developed beet sugar fields of Nebraska, Colorado and California, with their Russians, Bohemians, Japanese and Mexicans. In the domestic or small form of agriculture the bulk of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe are not greatly desired as wage-earners, and they do not succeed as proprietors and tenants because they lack oversight and business ability. It is the immigrants from Northwestern Europe, the Germans and Scandinavians whose thrift, self-reliance and intensive agriculture have made them the model farmers of America.

These are a few of the many illustrative facts which might be set forth to show that the changing character of immigration is made possible by the changing character of industry; and that races wholly incompetent as pioneers and independent proprietors are able to find a place when once manufactures, mines and railroads, with their captains of industry, have sprung into being to guide and supervise their semi-intelligent work.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

I. Motives and inducements to immigration.

1. Colonial period—slaves and indentured servants.
2. Nineteenth century—
 - (a) Assisted immigration.
 - (b) Contract labor.
 - (c) Immigration agents.

II. Legislation governing immigration.

1. Favoring cheap labor—employers and property owners.
2. Restrictions—wage-earners.
 - (a) Chinese.
 - (b) Alien-Contract Labor laws.

III. Immigration and the production of wealth.

1. Age distribution of immigrants and native born.
2. Excess of men.
3. Skilled and unskilled labor. Specialization, machinery, apprenticeship.
4. Industrial energy.
5. Changing character of industry and immigration.
6. Distribution of immigrants in manufactures, mining and agriculture.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What causes in the old world led to voluntary emigration? 2. What forms of "induced" immigration prevailed previous to the Civil War? 3. How is emigration now stimulated? 4. What arguments have capital and labor used to defend their position regarding cheap labor? 5. What was the result of the agitation against the Chinese? 6. What is the Alien-Contract Labor law? 7. Why did this law fail to accomplish its full purpose? 8. How was this law modified in 1903? 9. From what two opposite points of view may the subject of immigration be considered? 10. Compare the age distribution of the native and the foreign-born. 11. What does the excess of men over women indicate? 12. Show how the proportions vary for different nationalities. 13. What proportion of the immigrants are skilled laborers? 14. Why are the figures as given incomplete? 15. What is the

quality of the skilled labor that comes to America, and why? 16. How are trade unions trying to meet this condition? 17. How is the immigrant affected by his new surroundings? 18. Why were the English and Scotch-Irish the most successful colonizers of America? 19. Why are the anthracite mines equipped with people from South-eastern Europe? 20. Compare the proportion of foreign-born workers in agriculture and in other occupations. 21. What is the nature of Chinese and Japanese labor in the Hawaiian Islands? 22. Show how the race question affects American agriculture.

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who founded the first Italian agricultural colony in the United States, and where? 2. In what other parts of the United States have Italians made agricultural settlements? 3. What was the Knownothing party? 4. How does Canada restrict Chinese immigration? 5. What special restrictions has British Columbia placed upon Chinese and Japanese? 6. What other colonies of Great Britain have restricted the Chinese, and how?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report of Industrial Commission, vols. XV and XIX; Mayo Smith, "Emigration and Immigration" (New York, 1890); Reports of Commissioner of Immigration, 1902, 1903, Washington, D. C.; Immigration Laws and Regulations, Commissioner of Immigration, Washington, D. C.; Abstract, Twelfth Census; United States Bureau of Labor, Report on Hawaii, Bulletin No. 47, Washington, D. C.; United States Philippine Commission, 1902, vol. II, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Lalor's "Encyclopedia."



NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS GOING TO THEIR DESTINATION FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

CENTRAL AMERICA

BY LIEUT. J. W. G. WALKER, U. S. N.

Author of "Ocean to Ocean."



WHEN the streets of New York are deep in snow and the wind whistles drearily about the ears of shivering wayfarers, the thoughts of the traveler turn gratefully to the distant south, and he seems to see again stately palms nodding against a turquoise sky and to feel the rays of a tropical sun warming his very marrow. If he has traveled in Central America, pleasant memories throng upon him—visions of lonely streams winding through green-clad hills; of tangled, odorous jungles teeming with shrill-voiced macaws and white-faced, chattering monkeys; of dusty plazas and whitewashed, red-tiled houses. Dim recollections rise before him of green plantations and wooded hills set against a background of gleaming lakes and smoking, grim volcanoes, and he feels that tugging at the heartstrings which has drawn many a "gringo" back to the langorous land which he had vowed never to see again.

From the southern boundary of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama stretches a tract of country little known to North Americans, but replete with beauty and interest. With an area nearly three times that of New England, it has a population only three-fourths as great; yet its natural resources are vastly greater, and, if prop-

erly developed, it should become one of the richest and most prosperous portions of the globe. Rich mineral deposits, broad tracts of wonderfully fertile farming land, great savannahs admirably adapted to the rearing of stock, and a mild and equable climate offer strong inducements to capital and enterprise. But these natural advantages are unfortunately neutralized by the slothfulness of a hybrid population, and, save in British Honduras, by tyrannical and unstable military governments. Thus the little republics of Central America have remained in a state of social and political infancy, and the capital and business initiative so necessary to their welfare have sought other and safer fields.

South of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean are less than two hundred miles apart, the continent widens, the main ridge of the Cordillera running southeast along the Pacific coast, and the great table-lands and broad plateaus of Guatemala and Yucatan extending far to the northeastward. Beyond this widening the isthmus again contracts, the Bay of Honduras deeply indenting the Caribbean coast and extending to within 170 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Thence the northern coast stretches eastward to Cape Gracias á Dios, while the

This paper is the sixth in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson, D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson (January).

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. (February).

Panama and its Neighbors. By Gilbert H. Grosvenor (March).

The West Indies. By Amos Kidder Fiske (April).

Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Capt. Mathew Hanna; Porto Rico, by Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay (May).



IN THE SILICO SWAMPS OF NICARAGUA

southern coast trends to the southward, causing another broadening of the isthmus at the northern confines of Nicaragua. From Cape Gracias á Dios and the Gulf of Fonseca the two coasts gradually and continuously approach one another until at the Isthmus of Darien, the narrowest part of the American isthmus, they are barely thirty-five miles apart.



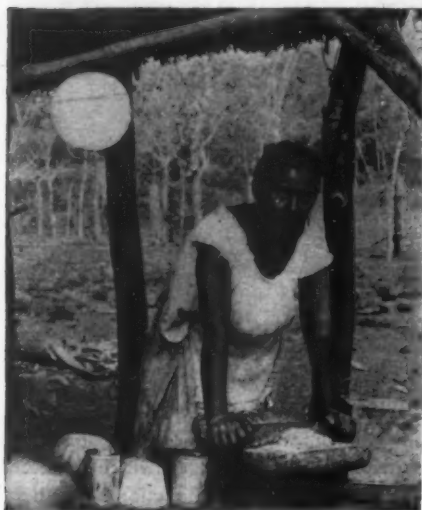
SEED OF PALM TREE

Throughout this great extent of territory the mighty chain of the Cordillera rears an almost uninterrupted rocky barrier along the

Pacific coast, and from its northern portion, in Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, radiate transverse ranges which intersect the country in every direction. South of the Gulf of Fonseca the main range divides, one branch following the Pacific coast, the other extending to the southeastward toward the Caribbean Sea. These two ranges partially enclose a great undulating depression within which lie lakes Managua and Nicaragua, and the San Juan River. It was through this valley that the proposed Nicaragua Canal was to be constructed, and it has therefore been explored and studied with a care and thoroughness never bestowed upon any other portion of Central America. South of Lake Nicaragua the isthmus is narrow and is divided nearly into halves longitudinally by the Cordillera and by the tableland of Costa Rica.

It follows from the proximity of the continental divide to the Pacific coast that streams flowing to the Caribbean Sea are long and of considerable volume, while those entering the Pacific Ocean are comparatively insignificant. The Caribbean coast is consequently a low, swampy and unhealthful alluvial plain, overgrown with dense jungles and tropical vegetation and

drenched by constantly recurring showers from the sea; while the central plateaus and western slope are blessed with a salubrious climate and are fanned by northeast trade winds from which most of the moisture has been condensed. It is therefore not strange



GRINDING CORN FOR BREAD

to find the east coast sparsely inhabited, chiefly by aboriginal tribes in a low stage of development, while practically the entire population and wealth of the country are concentrated on the western slope of the Cordillera and on the high table-lands of Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

It is impracticable in a short article to follow in detail the history of Central America, and its more important events are so well known as to make a repetition of them almost superfluous. Discovered by Columbus in 1502, during his fourth voyage, and gradually settled by Spaniards, the entire country was incorporated in the captain-generalcy of Guatemala and was governed with the cruelty and harshness characteristic of early Spanish colonial administration until 1821, when representatives of the people met at Guatemala City and proclaimed the independence of the country. The revolution was bloodless and complete; but the constituent assembly appointed to

organize a republic was forcibly suspended by armed adherents of the aristocratic party, who assumed control of affairs and decreed the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire. A period of civil war ensued, which was terminated by the downfall of Iturbide and the dissolution of his empire. Deprived of aid from Mexico and hopelessly outnumbered, the Serviles, or aristocrats, resigned the reins of government to the Republicans, and Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica became "the Republic of Central America."

But the new confederation was destined to prove short lived. Despite the enactment of wise and liberal laws, and notwithstanding their impartial administration, the government was regarded with disfavor by a portion of the population. This feeling of discontent was fostered by the Serviles, who, educated, wealthy, and possessed of high social position, were able by persuasion, bribery or flattery to secure numerous adherents. Moreover, the church, dismayed at the spread of liberal ideas and popular education, opposed the government with all her power. It is therefore hardly surprising



GRINDING CORN FOR TORTILLAS

that the few years which elapsed between the formation of the republic and its virtual dissolution in 1838 were years of strife and

bloodshed, characterized by the alternate triumph of Republicans and Serviles in different parts of the country, and marked by all the atrocities incident to Central American warfare. From the disruption of the republic to the present time the constituent states have remained independent, although several attempts to reunite them have been made. Their governments are republican in form, but civil wars are common, and the presidents usually depend more upon the bayonets of their soldiers than upon the votes of their adherents.

The population of Central America comprises, besides many pure-blooded Indians and Negroes, a large proportion of mixed blood. The Negroes are found chiefly on the Caribbean seaboard, especially in the British colony of Belize. The people of the interior and the west coast where the Indian blood predominates, are rather small, but are well formed and good looking, particularly the women, many of whom are really beautiful. Pure whites are rare, but by no means unknown.

The wealth of Central America is of course chiefly agricultural, although its mineral resources are considerable. Coffee, cacao, rubber, sugar, mahogany and dye-woods are produced in large quantities, and large numbers of ox-hides are exported. Mining is in its infancy, but gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, quicksilver, opals, coal and marble have been found.

Nicaragua, celebrated as the scene of Walker's filibustering exploits, and containing the route of the proposed Nicaragua Canal, is of especial interest to Americans, and we may appropriately begin our travels in Central America by a trip up the valley of the Rio San Juan and across Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific coast.

As we approach Greytown from the sea, a blue haze to the southwestward gradually resolves itself into the hills of Nicaragua, and in the foreground a broad expanse of flat, green country, licked by a row of foaming breakers, rises unexpectedly from the ocean. No signs of a town are visible, but hardly has our anchor fallen and the

chain roared through the hawse hole when a tiny tug emerges from an indentation of the distant shore and puffs sturdily seaward, dragging a clumsy lighter floundering in her wake. While freight is being swung down to the lighter we embark upon the tug and start for shore, crossing the bar, whose hungry breakers have dragged many a poor



NATIVES OF NICARAGUA—NEGRO TYPE

fellow to his death, and entering the narrow and tortuous channel of the lower San Juan River. Thickets of cane and unknown tropical plants clothe the shore, and giant alligators lie basking on the sand spits or plunge heavily into the dark waters upon the approach of our boat. A narrow channel opens suddenly at our right, and we turn into it, although it seems to lead nowhere and to be too narrow to turn in—a sort of *cul-de-sac* from which we can extricate ourselves only by the undignified expedient of backing. But suddenly the green-clad banks recede and we glide into the quiet waters of Greytown lagoon. To the



NATIVES OF NICARAGUA

left, the wooden buildings of the town gleam white against a background of green; to the right, low copse-crowned sand spits keep out the billows of the open sea.

Greytown—called by Nicaraguans San Juan del Norte—is by no means a typical Central American town, and, apart from its importance as the possible terminus of an interoceanic canal, is of little interest to strangers. Its position at the mouth of the San Juan River, a natural avenue of communication between the coast and the interior, ensures the passage through it of considerable merchandise, despite the fact that the harbor, once a fine one, has been cut off from the sea by shifting bars of sand. Large quantities of coffee, rubber, ox-hides and other products of the country are brought down the river for export, and are lightered to steamers anchored in the offing; and manufactured goods and other imports are carried up the river for distribution in the interior.

The town itself stands upon a flat, sandy plain barely above the level of the sea, and consists chiefly of white wooden houses and stores one or two stories high, shaded by palms and banana trees. Hotel accommodations are exceedingly poor, as in all small Central American towns, and he who secures

fairly palatable meals and a canvas cot in a dry spot may consider himself fortunate. The population is composed principally of foreign merchants, Nicaraguan officials and soldiers from the interior, Mosquito Indians and Jamaica Negroes. The Indians, who are wonderfully skilful boatmen, are natives of the department of Zelaya, formerly the Mosquito reservation, and are descended from the fish-eating Moscoe Indians, whose aboriginal blood has been much diluted by amalgamation with European adventurers and Negroes; indeed, it was the intermingling of English buccaneers and woodcutters with the natives that afforded a pretext for the establishment of an English colony at Belize and led to the so-called protectorate over Mosquitoland.

The climate of Greytown is very disagreeable, not because of the heat, but because of the almost constant rainfall—which, however, keeps the place washed clean, and, in conjunction with the north-east trade wind, renders it comparatively healthful despite its proximity to extensive swamps and lagoons.

Toward the end of the dry season the lower San Juan River is well-nigh impassable for steamers, and passengers to and from the interior must be transported in



PLAZA AT GREYTOWN, SHOWING ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

canoes; but during the greater part of the year stern-wheel river boats are run as far as Fort San Carlos, at the outlet of Lake Nicaragua. Embarking upon one of these craft, we leave Greytown and enter the narrow and tortuous channel of the lower river. The low, swampy banks are clad in a tangle of vegetation which sometimes brushes the gunwale of the boat as we swing around sharp bends, and nothing can be seen but river, sky, and green, impenetrable jungle. Early in the afternoon we reach the bifurcation of the main stream, whence the Rio Colorado, the real mouth of the Rio San Juan, makes its way to the sea. Above

the delta country, and we seek out canvas cots to sleep, soothed by the swish of water and the rattle of rain upon the deck above; but when we awake the world is bathed in sunshine and we are winding between high, rolling hills covered with an impenetrable forest growth. We pass the Ochoa Rapids with little difficulty and soon reach the mouth of the San Carlos River, a troublesome stream which, heading in the mountains of Costa Rica, brings down vast quantities of sand to obstruct the lower Rio San Juan and to feed the delta at its mouth. Above the confluence of these rivers the waters of the Rio San Juan are clear and the channel does not shift continually, as in the lower reaches.

A few miles farther up we reach Conchuda, where the projectors of the Nicaragua Canal proposed to build a dam to raise the surface of the water to the elevation of the lake, flooding the entire upper river valley and reducing to a minimum the amount of excavation necessary to obtain a navigable channel. Below Conchuda the canal line follows the north bank of the river for a considerable distance, then sweeps to the northward and crosses the low country to Greytown.

At the village of Castillo, which we reach in the middle of the afternoon, navigation is



COTTONWOOD TREE ON THE RIO SAN JUAN

this point the river is wider, and low hills rise in the distance like islands in a sea of green. Darkness falls before we have left



STREET IN LEON, NICARAGUA

interrupted by rapids which can be passed only with difficulty at unusually high water, and we are compelled to land and transfer ourselves and our effects to another boat lying half a mile farther up stream. The street through which we pick our way is a muddy, unpaved thoroughfare containing a dilapidated tramway, and encumbered with pigs, poultry and naked children. A row of squalid cabins on either hand, varied occasionally by a more pretentious structure, constitutes the town, and above, on a lofty eminence, stands the old Spanish fort from which the place takes its name. It was captured in 1780 by English troops under Colonel Polson, in a gallant but ineffectual effort to carry out General Sir John Dalling's project of cutting in two the Spanish possessions. Captain Horatio Nelson (afterward Lord Nelson) accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, but, suffering from dysentery and ordered to command the *Janus*, turned back to Greytown the day before the place surrendered, thus escaping the fate to which ninety-five per cent of the naval contingent succumbed.

A run of five or six hours brings us to Fort San Carlos, situated on a hill at the outlet of the lake. The fort itself does not

impress us as formidable, nor do the barefooted, cotton-clad soldiers seem a very efficient garrison, but the little town straggling down the hillside is not uninteresting. Whitewashed adobe buildings one story high, with red-tiled roofs and projecting eaves, mingle with thatched cabins in which people, pigs, and poultry live in amicable intimacy. From the crest of the hill we obtain a fine view of the lake, a sheet of water one hundred miles long and forty-five miles wide, which, once a bay of the Pacific Ocean, has been cut off from the sea by volcanic action and has gradually risen, with the growth of the intercepting barrier, to its



TYPICAL NICARAGUAN FARMHOUSE

present level. To the westward the twin volcanic peaks of Ometepe and Madera rise in purple grandeur against an azure sky,



FRONT YARD OF A NATIVE HUT, NICARAGUA

little plumes of clouds hovering around their summits; near by clusters of verdant islands break the surface of the lake; and at our feet the San Juan River winds between marshy banks toward the Caribbean Sea.

Late in the afternoon succeeding our arrival at San Carlos we embark upon the *Victoria*, a fine iron boat built in the United States, and set out for San Jorge, the port of Rivas. Night falls before we have left the quiet water to leeward of the east shore, but when we awake in the morning we have crossed the lake and are plunging through a heavy sea toward the San Jorge pier, a few miles away. The symmetrical cone of

the same island Madera, extinct and crumbling, rears its massive crest. By the time we have finished our coffee and rolls we have made fast to the San Jorge wharf, and we struggle through a crowd of stevedores and vendors of sweetmeats to the shore. A little tram-car, attached to a diminutive locomotive, stands waiting, and we are soon rolling along the road toward Rivas, some three or four miles distant. The gently undulating country is fertile and well cultivated, and the sun shines from a cloudless sky with a fierce brilliancy. Narrow lanes deeply worn between high banks, often shaded by rows of giant mangos, branch off in every direction, and little red-roofed cottages nestle here and there, surrounded by hedges of enormous cacti.

Rivas is a little town of about eight thousand inhabitants. Its broad, dusty streets are lined with one-storied, whitewashed houses built around *patios*, or courtyards, and communicating with the outer world by great wooden doors. Windows are rarely seen, the doors, which usually stand open during the day, furnishing such light and air as is not obtained from the *patios*. The walls are of adobe, the roofs are of red tile, and, as the buildings usually adjoin one



TYPICAL TOWN HOUSE, RIVAS

Ometepe looms skyward close at hand, its slopes clad in green almost to the sulphur-tainted summit, and on the eastern end of



MARKET-PLACE GRANADA, NICARAGUA

another with no visible line of demarkation, the town seems to consist of a few enormous structures, each occupying an entire block. The streets are bare and dusty, but the courtyards are nearly always a mass of tropical foliage and brilliant flowers, and are surrounded by broad verandas upon which the inmates spend a large portion of their time.

The only hotel is a structure entirely similar to the adjacent private houses, and we are soon established in large, brick-paved rooms opening upon both street and *patio*, and furnished with canvas cots, hammocks and chairs. The partitions extend only to the eaves, and numerous bats hang from the poles which support the roof tiles. Meals are served upon the broad veranda surrounding the courtyard, and through an archway in the corner one catches a glimpse of a paved inner court which serves both as kitchen and as a temporary stable for the steeds of wayfarers. The food is well cooked and varied, but tablecloth and dishes show unmistakable signs of former use. Beef, chicken, beans, rice and plantains form the principal part of every repast, and these are supplemented by such other vegetables and fruits as the local market affords, and by delicious coffee.

The town is typically Central American. The barracks, parochial church, club, and many of the shops face upon a neglected plaza, which is used as a parade ground and for the bull fights which are held several times each year. Around the barrack gates lounge a number of barefooted soldiers, clad in blue cotton overalls and jumpers, and distinguished from civilians only by red bands around their straw hats. Countrymen ride by in clouds of dust, their great toes thrust into diminutive stirrups and



WALL ENCLOSING FOUNTAIN OF HOLY WATER, CARTAGO, COSTA RICA

their saddle-bags bulging with purchases. Upon the roofs near the little market-place multitudes of buzzards perch in somber rows,



SUGAR MILL AT TURIALBA

ready to perform their revolting sanitary functions.

The country around the town is wonderfully beautiful, and numerous shaded lanes wind through broad pastures dotted with cattle, and between coffee and cocoa plantations shaded by brilliantly flowering trees and hedged by giant cacti or rows of

ing, grim volcanoes. Near at hand, thatched cottages stand, half hidden by nodding palms and broad-leaved banana trees, and an occasional white-clad horseman or bright-eyed, barefooted girl passes, us with a cheerful "*Adios.*"

The location of the proposed canal is a few miles south of Rivas, and it is worthy of note that it crosses the continental divide at the lowest point between Alaska and Cape Horn. The summit is only 154 feet above the sea, or forty-four feet above high water in the lake, and the distance from lake to ocean along the proposed route is about seventeen miles. Still farther south, from Virgin Bay on the lake to San Juan del Sur on the Pacific Ocean, runs an old macadamized road which, in conjunction with the lake and Rio San Juan, form the celebrated "*Vanderbilt Transit Route*" over which thousands of travelers passed in the fifties to and from California. Bleached wrecks of lake and river steamers, strewn here and there along the shore, and a few miles of neglected road remain to mark what was once an important avenue of commerce.

Embarking early in the morning upon the *Victoria*, we sail for Granada, which we reach about the middle of the afternoon. It is a pleasant town well situated upon high land overlooking the lake, and is very similar to Rivas, except that it is about



CHURCH IN GRANADA

mangos. From neighboring hilltops one may look across mile upon mile of fertile, rolling country to distant lake and slumber-



VOLCANO FUEGO, GUATEMALA

twice as large. There is the usual plaza, shaded by palms and bread-fruit trees and embellished with a disused fountain; large barracks swarming with barefooted soldiers, several interesting churches, a large market and a theater. To the southward the extinct volcano Mombacho looms skyward, its sides covered with rich coffee plantations nearly to the summit.

The history of Granada has been a troubled one. Founded in 1522 by Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, sacked by freebooters in 1688, captured by the English during the war of 1779 and again in 1848, and destroyed by Henningsen, a lieutenant of Walker's, during the filibuster's struggle for ascendancy, she seems to have been involved in every foreign and domestic war which has racked her unfortunate country. She is today the stronghold of conservatism in Nicaragua, and her citizens are usually implicated in the frequent insurrections against the existing government.

From Granada we go to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, traveling over the National Railway, a narrow-gauge road owned and operated by the government. Masaya, the only large town through which we pass, is populated chiefly by Indians,

who live in little thatched houses half hidden in gardens and orchards. Managua, situated on the south shore of Lake Managua, is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants and is essentially similar to Rivas and Granada. In fact, there is a marked similiarity between most Central American towns, and to describe each in detail would be an unprofitable expenditure of time and space. A fine church, a large market, and a block of public buildings consisting of offices, barracks and the president's palace, are the chief objects of interest in Managua, unless one counts the soldiers, who, in the capital city, are uniformed and present a more military appearance than do their provincial brethren.

Embarking early in the morning upon a little steamer, we go to Momotombo, a tiny settlement at the western end of the lake, near the foot of a great smoking volcano of the same name. Thence we go to Corinto by rail, skirting the volcanic range of the Marabios on the south, passing through the cities of Leon and Chinandega, and reaching our destination late at night.

Corinto, the chief seaport of Nicaragua, is a town of about one thousand inhabitants, situated on a low sandy island producing little but grass and cocoanut palms. A large



CATHEDRAL AND MARKET-PLACE, SONSONATTI, SALVADOR

wooden building containing custom-house offices and barracks; a few residences occupied by foreign merchants and consuls, an execrable hotel, and a number of native cabins constitute the chief features of the place which we are doomed to inhabit until the welcome arrival of a Pacific Mail steamship.

From Corinto we go south to Costa Rica, touching at the little Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Sur and landing at Punta Arenas, whence we travel by rail and on mule-back to the capital, San José, situated in a broad and beautiful valley 4,000 feet above the sea. The city is a prosperous one, with the usual cathedral, plaza, government buildings and white, one-storied houses. The surrounding country is rich and well cultivated, producing coffee, corn, sugar-cane, beans and potatoes in abundance. A railway runs to Port Limon, the Atlantic port of Costa Rica, ninety-eight miles distant, passing through the ancient ruined capital, Cartago, and traversing a fertile country dotted with banana plantations; but as Port Limon is a hot and unhealthful spot containing little of interest, we may wisely omit it from our itinerary and return to the west coast.

Steaming northward, we land at the little

Honduran port of Amalpa, situated on Tigre Island, cross to the mainland, and travel on mule-back to the capital, Tegucigalpa, ninety miles inland. The road, gradually ascending, winds through pastures dotted with calabash trees, pine forests odorous with balsam, broad meadows covered with browsing cattle, and groves of oak festooned with Spanish moss. Cacti thrive everywhere, and the trees are bright with orchids. Tegucigalpa presents few features of interest; indeed, it is merely a large Indian village, the capital of the most primitive of the Central American republics. A large cathedral occupying an entire square, several pretty parks, and a statue of the patriot Morazan constitute the principal sights.

Returning to Amalpa, we embark for La Libertad, in Salvador, whence a journey of twenty-five miles over a good road takes us to the capital city, San Salvador. The country rises rapidly from the coast, the air becomes cool and invigorating, and we ride through mile upon mile of flourishing coffee plantations. Hills surround us on every side, and to the northward the two craters of the volcano San Salvador are plainly visible. The capital is situated in a beautiful valley begirt with green hills,

and in the distance rise ranges of barren mountains, with here and there a volcanic peak. The city contains little that is distinctive. A half-completed cathedral, the Palacio Nacional, the Municipalidad, the university and a large market are, however, worthy of a visit.

From La Libertad we steam along the coast to San José, where we take a train for Guatemala City, seventy-four miles distant. Crossing a broad plain covered with tangled forest, we reach the base of the mountains and climb up steep grades and through deep and narrow gorges to the plateau of the interior. Around us rise great volcanic peaks, behind us the ocean gleams like silver in the distance.

Guatemala City, the capital and chief town of the most progressive republic in Central America, is situated in a long, narrow valley nearly five thousand feet above the sea, and is surrounded by green hills, pastures, and sugar and coffee plantations, beyond which the grim volcanoes Aqua and Fuego lift their cloud-wreathed peaks. Many of the buildings are modern and well-built, and the presence of good hotels, street cars, electric lights and a telephone system indicate that the town is, in a measure, keeping pace with the times. There are many public buildings and parks, an interesting cathedral and several fine churches, a university, a technical school and various other objects of interest.

With our visit to Guatemala City our travels in Central America may end. It has been said, with considerable truth, that when one has seen a single Central American town one has seen them all. The country itself is of never failing interest and beauty, and he who is a lover of nature and is indifferent to the minor discomforts of rough travel will never tire of it; but each town is a replica of the last, and our pleasantest memories will be, not of sleepy city

streets scorched by the blazing sun, but of a green and lovely paradise such as the barren North can never know.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief geographical features of Central America?
2. Who are the people of the country?
3. What in brief is the history of the republics?
4. What are the chief resources of the country?
5. Describe the trip across the proposed Nicaragua Canal region.
6. What is the general character of Central America?
7. What are the capitals of the Central American republics?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What system of landholding prevails in Costa Rica?
2. How does the coffee crop of Guatemala compare with that of other countries?
3. Who was Walker, the filibuster?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The Golden Caribbean," by Henry R. Blaney (Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1900); "Around the Caribbean and Across Panama," by Francis C. Nicholas (New York, H. M. Caldwell Co., 1903); "Ocean to Ocean," by J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1902); "A Glimpse at Guatemala," by Anne Carey Maudslay and Alfred Percival Maudslay (London, John Murray, 1899); "A Hoosier in Honduras," by Alfred Morlan (Indianapolis, El Dorado Publishing Co., 1897); "Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal," by William T. Brigham (New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1887); "In and Out of Central America," by Frank Vincent (New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1890); "Nicaragua," by E. G. Squier (New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1852); "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," by John L. Stephens (New York, Harper & Bros., 1852); "Nicaragua: Past, Present and Future," by Peter F. Stout (Philadelphia, John E. Potter & Co., 1859); "The Story of the Filibusters," by James Jeffrey Roche (London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1891. Republished about 1901, by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, as "Byways of War"); "Notes on the Nicaragua Canal," by Henry I. Sheldon (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1902); "History of the Pacific States of North America," by Herbert Howe Bancroft, vols. I, II and III (San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1882-87); various bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.; "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine," by Lindley Miller Keasby, Ph. D., R. P. D. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1896).



SURVEYING PARTY WITH NATIVE SERVANTS

American Sculptors and Their Art

SCULPTORS AT WORK PRIOR TO THE CENTENNIAL

BY EDWINA SPENCER



ONCE upon a time, there was an Irishman who could not understand why the creation of sculpture should be at all difficult. "Faith, 'tis very easy," he is quoted as saying, "Ye just take a block of marble and a chisel, and chip away all that isn't necessary for the figures!"

Strange to say, the simplicity and ease of this process is unapparent to many, and especially to the workers themselves. They see, stretching behind the finished bronze or marble, the patient training of eye and hand, the cultivation of every faculty, the wrestling with artistic problems,—all that search for perfection which turns the history of sculpture into a fairy tale—a "Hunt for the Magic Chisel."

Indeed, if statues had been living souls, imprisoned by enchantment in the marble, no fairy princes could have ridden more gallantly to their release, in the face of myriad hindrances, than did our early sculptors. In spite of the extremely barren environment here, prior to the Centennial, there are surprisingly many names to be mentioned as those of workers toward the ultimate goal of national achievement. A series of articles such as this, is able to emphasize only the salient figures in the development of American sculpture, and briefly to touch upon other sculptors who must be included in a record of the kind. A list of such sculptors, born during the first half of the nineteenth century, was promised as an appendix to the January instalment, but for the sake of more symmetry and completeness is here amplified into a separate article.

To return to the year 1825, we find John Henri Isaac Browere (a contemporary of Augur and Frazee, born in New York City in 1792) constructing various portrait busts of famous Americans. These busts were really life masks, the cast of the face being taken by a process entirely his own, which was never divulged by Mr. Browere or his son, and is therefore lost to the world. Most of them are owned by the Browere family, and they are all chiefly valuable from an historical point of view. While they cannot be quite properly classed as sculpture, they show a certain artistic knowledge, and are interesting products of a period when faithful portraiture was sorely needed.

Mr. Browere died in 1834, a few years after the arrival in this country of two sculptors of foreign birth, an Englishman named Ball Hughes (1806-1868) and a Scotchman, John Cruikshanks King (1806-1882). Born a year later than Greenough and Powers, they came to America, quite independently, in 1829, and both finally settled in Massachusetts—the former in Dorchester, the latter in Boston. Mr. King was encouraged to become a sculptor by Hiram Powers. His works include busts of Webster, Agassiz, Emerson, and John Quincy Adams, as well as one of Commodore Morris in the Coreoran Gallery.

Mr. Hughes lectured on art; and his burnt-wood sketches are, perhaps, the earliest we can cite as American examples of this popular branch of artistic craftsmanship. He had done good work in England, before coming here, and has left us some admirable handiwork, notably the attractive group of "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman."

This is the fifth of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit;" the fourth treated of "America in Contemporary Sculpture."

in the Boston Athenæum, the bust of John Trumbull, in the Yale gallery; and in the Astor Library, New York, the bust of Washington Irving, who was the first president of its board of trustees. A far better bust of Irving, however, is owned by the New York Historical Society, and it is pleasant to know it as the work of our fine and essentially American sculptor of that day, Erastus Dow Palmer.

Since alluding, in the November article, to Henry Kirke Brown's statue of DeWitt Clinton as the first to be cast in bronze on this side the water, the writer has investigated the same claim made for several other works, and finds that, without doubt, this honor belongs to a production by Mr. Hughes. His statue of Dr. Bowditch, the astronomer, was not only the first bronze cast in America, but was also the first of its sort erected here. Alas, it *was* instead of *is*; for in later years the original bronze in Mount Auburn Cemetery was not considered fine enough by the family, and, in spite of its unique value, was sent abroad to be recast. It seems inconceivable that this should have been allowed, but the fact remains that the historic treasure was destroyed in the French foundries, and the present monument dates from "Paris, 1886" instead of from "America, 1847." Of much more interest, therefore, is the plaster cast made at the time, and cherished in the Boston Athenæum—of which institution Dr. Bowditch was a member at his death in 1838, and which joined with other organizations in ordering the memorial.

This historic old Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, is rich in relics of our early sculpture. Here stands, or rather lies, the recumbent figure called "The Binney Child," often said to be the first marble statue carved in this country. During a brief stay in New York, Ball Hughes made a statue of Alexander Hamilton which was placed in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange there, in 1835, and eight months afterward was destroyed by fire. This was our first marble portrait figure, but the Binney child may be the earliest example

left us. Its sculptor was Henry Dexter (1806-1876) who produced a large number of portrait busts—including that of President Felton in the library of Harvard College. Contemporaries of Mr. Dexter were Horatio Stone (1810-1875) whose Alexander Hamilton is in Statuary Hall, Washington, and Hugh Cannon, of Irish descent, who was born early in the century and worked in Philadelphia.

During the dozen years from 1818 to 1830, there were born into an environment seemingly most unpropitious for art, more than a score of Americans destined to make some contribution to their country's sculpture. Art was in slight demand when they undertook it professionally, and we had not even dreamed of sculpture as the thing it appeared to Michelangelo,

"All that embellishes and sweetens life,
And lifts it from the level of low cares,
Into the purer atmosphere of beauty."

Yet here were willing hands to tend the tiny torch so lately lit, and keep it brightly kindled.

Among the names of lesser importance are William Green Turner, and Edwin E. Brackett, born 1819 (the same year as Ball and Story)—the latter beginning his career as a sculptor at nineteen years of age, and producing many portrait busts; Peter Stephenson, born in England, in 1823, who gave Harriet Hosmer her earliest instruction in modeling and whose "Wounded Indian" exhibited in 1851 is said to have been the first statue carved from Vermont marble; Ernest Plassman (1823-1877), sculptor of the Franklin statue in Printing-House Square, New York; Edward J. Kuntze (1826-1870), a native of Prussia, educated in Sweden, who settled here in 1852, making many statuettes, busts, and portrait medallions; and Alexander Galt, of Virginia (1827-1863), whose "Bacchante" is in the Corcoran Gallery.

Aside from Anne Whitney, Harriet Hosmer, Randolph Rogers, Rinehart, and Ward, all of whom were born during these years, the more prominent members of the group are Gould, Richard Greenough,



PORTRAIT RELIEF

By J. Scott Hartley.

Rimmer, McDonald, Jackson, Bartholomew, Akers, Volk, and Bailly.

Thomas Ridgeway Gould (1818-1881) aided the advancement of our art less by his work than by his personality—his poetic nature, his refinement, his sterling character. He lived in Boston until 1868, when he established himself in Italy, and there modeled his statue called "The West Wind" which was exhibited at the Centennial. It is rather unfortunate that this hopelessly poor production should be the best known of his works.

Richard Saltonstall Greenough, a younger brother of Horatio Greenough, born in 1819, established himself abroad in 1847, after working several years in Newport, Rhode Island. Among his many creditable achievements is a "Psyche" for the grave of his wife, in Rome. Boston has most of his work in this country.

Just at the period when enlightenment upon the subject of artistic anatomy was sadly needed here, an earnest teacher appeared in Dr. William Rimmer, a Boston physician of striking personality and remarkable knowl-

edge. His father was a French refugee, whose real name is not known—what vistas that opens of possible tragedy and romance! That the son seemed to inherit both brilliancy and eccentricity is shown in his biography written by a friend. His birth-date is conflictingly given as 1816 and 1821; he died in 1879, after rendering much service to our early art by his lectures before the Lowell Institute and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the National Academy, New York, besides his activity in arranging anatomical study for the incipient art classes at the Cooper Union. Dr. Rimmer's enthusiasm for anatomy led him to essay sculpture, but very little of worth resulted. His daughter, Miss Caroline Hunt Rimmer, is now a sculptor in Boston. The statue of Horace Wells which stands in the grounds of the state house at Hartford, Connecticut, is the work of Dr. Rimmer's biographer, Mr. Truman H. Bartlett, of Boston.

The significant decade from 1850 to 1860, which included the earliest accomplishments of Ball and Rogers, the publication of Palmer's pamphlet on "The Philosophy of

the Ideal" and the deaths of Augur, Frazee, Clevenger, Crawford, and Horatio Greenough, included also the artistic careers of those two most interesting men, Akers and Bartholomew, both of whom died untimely.

Edward Sheffield Bartholomew (1822-1858) was fired, during his youthful struggles, by the life of Benvenuto Cellini, which touched a responsive chord in the headstrong boy determined to become a sculptor. He finally reached Italy, in spite of all the buffets of "outrageous fortune," to win recognition, and die in the midst of his successes. Born in Connecticut, he is chiefly associated with Hartford where he was for a time curator of the Wadsworth Gallery, and where he and the painter, F. E. Church, formed a close friendship, which was a solace and encouragement to both the eager young artists.

Benjamin Akers (1825-1861), known as "Paul" Akers, from his boyhood nickname of St. Paul, was born in Maine, and spent his early life on a farm, in the midst of the woods and fields. He had no opportunity even to attempt modeling until 1849, after which date he earned the means to go abroad, by making portrait busts. The succeeding years were proving his real power, when he was attacked by illness, and died, like Bartholomew, at only thirty-six. The brief story of his childhood and manhood is eloquent of unusual depth of character.

The spirituality and artistic nature of Paul Akers especially appealed to Hawthorne. Indeed, his very name recalls "The Marble Faun," which, with the "Italian Notebook," forms so delightful a record of the impression made upon our beloved teller of tales by the work his countrymen were doing in Rome, at the time of his mid-century sojourn there. His description of Kenyon, the sculptor, is a pen-picture of Mr. Akers, and the imaginary studio holds the same artist's "Pearl Diver," his finest work, and his ideal head of Milton, of which Hawthorne observes that "the sculptor had succeeded in spiritualizing his marble with the poet's mighty genius." The book also contains a description of Story's "Cleopatra,"

and mention in the preface of Harriet Hosmer's "Zenobia" and Randolph Rogers' bronze doors for the Capitol.

Like Akers, a native of Maine, John Adams Jackson was also born in the same year, 1825—a year which was prodigal of sculptors, bringing us three more in Bailly, Rinehart, and Randolph Rogers. Mr. Jackson's work is not always equal to the group called "Eve Finding the Body of Abel," which was the product of a stay in Florence, and is both creditable and striking in effect. He died abroad in 1879.

James Wilson Alexander MacDonald, born in 1824, is still one of the artistic fraternity in New York City. A large number of excellent works attest his ability—such, for instance, as the statues of FitzGreene Halleck (1877) and John Hancock (1893) in New York, and the bust of Irving in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Pioneer service was rendered in Chicago by Leonard W. Volk (1828-1895) most of whose professional life was spent in that city. He was for a long time the only sculptor living in Chicago, and modeled the first bust made there; assisting also in the organization of the first art exhibit, and the founding of the Academy of Design. Of the latter he was for eight years the president. Mr. Volk was a friend of President Lincoln and of Senator Douglas; his life-size statues of them both were studied from life, and are in the state house at Springfield, Illinois. Portraits, rather than ideal subjects, seem to have been his forte, his busts are most admirable. His son is Douglas Volk, the painter.

Philadelphia was the home of Mr. Volk's contemporary, Joseph A. Bailly (1825-1883), a Parisian who came to that city in 1850 and lived all his working years there. He taught in the Pennsylvania Academy; and exhibited at the Centennial his colossal equestrian statue of President Guzman Blanco, now in Caracas, Venezuela.

Throughout the barren years of the mid-century and the artistic lull before 1876, there was no lack of sculptural proof in this new country that "the poetry of earth is

never dead." The sculptors already mentioned, most of whom were well at work prior to the Civil War, were followed by as many more, born between 1830 and 1850, whose first successes were achieved shortly before, or during, the Centennial Exposition. Some of the latter group reached their zenith at that date, while others are producing today work that is excellent and abreast of the time.

Among these names, that of John Marchant Mundy (1832-1897) is not widely known, though it represents a plucky and gifted sculptor, who, in spite of a serious disease of the eyes, accomplished such creditable work as the Soldiers' Monument in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, New York. A twelve-month after Mr. Mundy, was born Charles Calverley, for years identified with New York City, where he has been at work since 1868, and where his bust of Horace Greeley is in Greenwood Cemetery, and that of John Brown in possession of the Union League Club. Louis F. Rebisso (1837-1899) was a native of Genoa, who served under Mazzini in 1857, and afterwards came to this country. He was long a teacher in the Art School of Cincinnati, doing good service to his profession in that capacity, and encouraging several of the younger men who are now coming splendidly to the front. Of Cincinnati, also, is Frank Duveneck, the well-known painter and etcher, whose one serious piece of sculpture is so beautiful and so impressive as to demand mention. It is a recumbent figure of his wife,—the original marble being in the English cemetery at Florence, while reproductions may be seen in the Chicago Art Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy, and the Boston Museum.

Philadelphia is associated with several men of this period, such as Henry J. Haseltine, born there in 1833, who established himself in Rome in 1867; Alexander Milne Calder, whose statue of General Meade is in Fairmount Park, and who is responsible for most of the sculptured decorations of the City Hall; Albert E. Harnisch, Isaac Broome, and Howard Roberts.

Mr. Broome, a Canadian by birth, is now the president of Melvia College at Berrien Springs, Michigan. He carved the Crawford statues for the pediment of the Capitol;



WINSLOW HOMER

By William Rudolf O'Donovan. New York City.

and he has also been a practical and historical student of ceramics, having done much to improve the popular taste in that direction. Howard Roberts (1843-1900), after studying with Bailly, in his native city, was one of our first sculptors to go to Paris, instead of to Rome or Florence, for instruction. He brought back from France the spirit and methods of her modern school, and his exhibit at the Centennial was a revelation to American eyes of the Parisian knowledge of anatomy and technique, now accepted as a matter of course in the productions of our artists. His works are unfortunately few, the most important being in the Pennsylvania Academy.

In Richmond, Virginia, we still find Edward Valentine, who was born there in 1838, and after studying in France, Italy, and Germany, returned in 1865 to wield a powerful artistic influence in the city of his youth. About the same time, another son of

Virginia, William Rudolf O'Donovan, made his home in New York City, where he has worked ever since. He has produced much monumental sculpture, and his busts of the



LYCURGUS

By George E. Bissell. Appellate Court House, New York City.

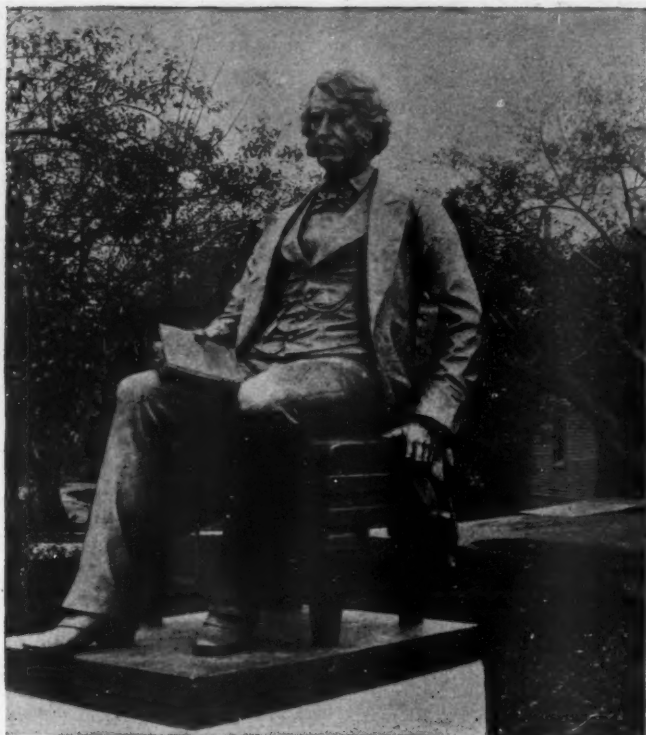
eminent painters, William Page and Winslow Homer, have been widely praised; a close sympathy with their branch of art has led Mr. O'Donovan of late years to devote himself almost exclusively to it, with a resultant setting aside of sculpture. A third Virginian, born in the same year as Mr. O'Donovan (that prodigal year of 1844, which gave us also Martin Milmore and Olin Warner), is Moses Ezekiel, trained in Germany, the merits of whose colossal head of Washington admitted him to the Berlin

Society of Artists. He has long been established in Rome, was lately knighted by the King of Italy, and is represented abroad by various pieces of ideal sculpture. His most important work in this country is the Jefferson monument at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Ezekiel is one of the two or three men who still represent in Italy that tide of American art which once set so strongly in that direction, but afterwards turned even more powerfully Paris-ward. With him in Rome, remains Franklin Simmons, born in Maine in 1839, an indefatigable sculptor of portrait busts and public monuments. He, too, has been knighted and decorated by the King of Italy; but his works are very numerous in his own country.

In Florence, that "Lily of the Arno," rich with the fragrance of other days, we find Larkin G. Meade, professor in the Academy of Fine Arts—the last of the brilliant little band of "exiles," as they have been called, who once represented America in the City Beautiful. Mr. Meade had a boyhood full of promise, and studied (at the same time with J. M. Mundy and J. Q. A. Ward), under Henry Kirke Brown. A subsequent visit to Italy made him the lifelong thrall of its fascination, and especially of Florence, where she rests in the shadow of her past. Under the same spell has fallen the younger sculptor, Pearce Francis Conelly, born in Louisiana, in 1841, whose bronze group, "Honor and Death," shown at the Centennial, was a notable work for that time, and is an impressive embodiment of a fine thought, as it stands among more modern statuary in the Pennsylvania Academy. His "Thetis and Her Son Achilles" is in the Metropolitan Museum.

More or less identified with Italy are most of the women sculptors of this time, including Harriet Hosmer, of whom mention has been made. The work of Emma Stebbins (1815-1882) must be classed with a younger group than her birth-date would indicate, as she did not attempt sculpture until she was forty-two. Her colossal marble statue of Columbus was presented to New York City in 1869, but no site having



CHARLES SUMNER

By Anne Whitney. Cambridge, Mass.

as yet been selected for it, it is stored in the arsenal building, in Central Park. Miss Stebbins was the biographer of Charlotte Cushman, and belonged to the bright coterie of American artists in Rome who drew into their circle Gibson, the English sculptor, Mrs. Jameson and William and Mary Howitt. The Howitts especially befriended another American girl, Margaret Foley, who followed art through many privations, exhibited work at the Centennial, and died abroad the following year.

Just after the Civil War, much attention was attracted in Rome by the picturesque personality of Edmonia Lewis, that girlish representative of the Negro and Indian races, whose first work was a bust of Colonel Shaw, the champion of the colored soldiers. She sent to the Centennial one of the several "Cleopatras" shown there; her "Marriage of Hiawatha" is owned in New York, and

her bust of Lincoln is in the library at San José, California. An equally striking little figure was Vinnie Ream, of Madison, Wisconsin, now the wife of Major Richard L. Hoxie, and living in Washington. When she was fifteen years old, and had modeled one year, Miss Ream received the commission for the life-size statue of President Lincoln that stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. In spite of its shortcomings, it is amazing work for a child; it was executed in 1862, and was followed by the statue of Farragut in Farragut Square, Washington. These two monuments are the only ones ever ordered by our government from a woman.

Blanche Nevin, who made a statue of General Muhlenberg for the Capitol, and was a pupil of Bailly at the Pennsylvania Academy, belongs to this period; as does also Elizabeth Ney, of Austin, Texas. Miss

Ney is a native of Westphalia, whose career, up to the time of her coming to America soon after the Civil War, was picturesque in the extreme. She greatly interested Ludwig, the "Mad King" of Bavaria, and was given a studio in his palace. She has portrayed many European celebrities; and perhaps her most important work in this country is the memorial to General A. S. Johnston in the cemetery at Austin.

Among all these women sculptors, Anne Whitney, of Boston, stands forth as finely representative of her country and her time. Though born in 1821, she did not essay sculpture until after 1850, when she was already known as a gifted poet; and, though having the stimulus of four years devoted to study abroad, she has lived her useful and beautiful life, and developed her powers, at home. The noble spirit which informs her is still alertly interested in American problems and conditions; while her active hand and brain have but recently produced the statue of Charles Sumner, unveiled last year at Cambridge. This latest public achievement unfortunately loses in the reproduction much of the commanding dignity which characterizes it. Since 1872, Miss Whitney has made her home in Boston, where she is loved and revered as a poet, a sculptor and a humanitarian.

The sculpture for public monuments, in such growing demand after the Civil War, largely occupied several of the men already mentioned, especially Volk, Meade and Simmons; while Launt Thompson and Martin Milmore were equally productive of memorial sculpture. They were both born in Ireland, and came to America as children. Mr. Thompson (1853-1894) was notably gifted, and has left us work of a high order. He was a pupil of Erastus Dow Palmer for nine years; later won recognition in New York, and finally lived for twelve years in Florence. His earliest work of importance, however, was his finest,—the remarkable Napoleon, in the Metropolitan Museum: it is equally masterly today, and is especially striking as a forerunner of present standards.

Mr. Milmore (1844-1883) was a Bostonian, from his arrival in this country at the age of seven, and a pupil of Thomas Ball. It was as a memorial to him that Daniel Chester French, another pupil of the same master, produced the noble relief called "Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor," in Forest Hills Cemetery. His work differs as widely as possible from that of Mr. French; its most notable quality is good execution rather than high or poetic conception, and it has no trace of charm or appeal. Yet his most important memorial, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common, is in many respects the finest of its kind we possess, because of its beauty of proportion, its dignity and simplicity.

The name of Frank Dengler, of Cincinnati (1835-1879), should be mentioned with those of our sculptors born before 1850, as his short life closed just after the Centennial. He rendered valuable service as a teacher in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where a few of his works may be seen. The list includes also Henry Jackson Elliott, born in Maryland, in 1847, who was chief modeler and sculptor for the government under President Harrison, and whose equestrian statue of General McClellan stands in the City Hall Plaza, Philadelphia.

The three important and essentially American sculptors, Kemeys, Bissell and Hartley, are working so vigorously among us that, as in the case of J. Q. A. Ward, it seems almost out of place to describe them in connection with our earlier art. Edward Kemeys, born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1843, is so representative of our followers of animal sculpture that he will be treated of with them, in a later article. George E. Bissell, born in 1839, is Mr. Hartley's senior by seven years, but his somewhat tardier devotion to art causes his achievements to date after the Centennial (during which year he was studying in France and Italy) while his brother sculptor displayed some work at the Exposition. Mr. Bissell's has been a progressive and enthusiastic spirit, keenly alive to all that makes for betterment in art. His statues of Colonel



JOHN GILBERT AS "SIR PETER TEASLE"

By J. Scott Hartley. The Players' Club, New York City.

Abraham de Peyster and Chancellor John Watts are among the very finest in New York City, where he has his studio.

Also established in New York, since 1875, Jonathan Scott Hartley holds the unique place among the craft and the laity which he has won by his charming and

gifted personality. Founder of the Salmagundi Club, and at one time president of the Art Students' League, in which he is actively interested, he is also a delightful lecturer on sculpture, and the author of an important text-book, "Anatomy in Art." His genius tends towards really remarkable

characterization, which has placed his portrait busts by themselves, as absolutely satisfactory portrayals. That of John Gilbert as "Sir Peter Teasle," owned by the Players' Club, New York, is widely known, and can scarcely be too highly praised.

The lives of all of these sculptors, could we dwell upon them more in detail, would bear out the old saying that "the strong man and the waterfall channel a path for themselves." They have sustained on barren soil the growth of our sculpture, and made possible its splendid flower, which seems about to break into bloom with the new century. It has been theirs to render invaluable service in a direction "whereof man shall find much in experience, but little in books."

WORKS NOT MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

- Browere: Bust of Gilbert Stuart, in Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.; busts of Dr. Hosack and Philip Hone, in the New York Historical Society.
- Hughes: "Little Nell," and the model for the statue of Alexander Hamilton, in the Boston Athenæum; portrait relief of Bishop Hobart, belonging to Trinity Church, New York City.
- Dexter: "The Backwoodsman" in the Boston Athenæum (1847); statue of General Warren on Bunker Hill (1857).
- Cannon: Busts of Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay, and Hugh Cannon, in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia.
- Brckett: Group, "The Shipwrecked Mother," in Mt. Auburn Cemetery; bust of Allston in the New York Historical Society.
- Gould: "The West Wind," in the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.; replica in the art gallery at Rochester, New York; bust of Emerson, owned by Harvard College; "Undine," owned by the Boston Art Club; statue of John Hancock, in the town-hall at Lexington, Mass.; statue of Governor Andrew in the cemetery at Hingham, Mass.; "Ascending Spirit" in Forest Hills Cemetery, West Roxbury, Mass.; statue of "The Puritan" on Cambridge Common, near Harvard (his last commission; the design executed by his son, Marshall Gould).
- Richard Greenough: Statue of Governor Winthrop, in Scollay Square, Boston; a replica in Statuary Hall, Washington (1876); seated statue of Governor Winthrop, in Mt. Auburn Cemetery; statue of Franklin in front of the City Hall, Boston (1855); (two of the reliefs on the pedestal are by Thomas Ball); "Boy and Eagle," and bust of William H. Prescott, in the Boston Athenæum; "Carthaginian Girl," in the Boston Museum.
- Rimmer: Granite head of St. Stephen in the Boston Museum (1861); granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston (1864).
- Bartholomew: "Repentant Eve," and other works, in Wadsworth Gallery, Hartford, Conn.
- Jackson: "Eve Finding the Body of Abel" in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; Soldiers' Monument, at Lynn, Mass.; bust of Wendell Phillips, in the Boston Athenæum; bust of Dr. G. W. Bethune in the Sage Library, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Bailly: Statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; statue of General John A. Rawlins, in Washington; statue of Witherspoon, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; marble groups, "The First Prayer" and "The Expulsion," in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia.
- Volk: Douglas monument in Chicago; statue of General James Shields, in Statuary Hall, Washington; Soldier's Monument, in Rock Island, Ill.; Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Rochester, N. Y.; bust of Colonel Hascall, at West Point; two busts in the Chicago Art Institute; figures for the Henry Keep mausoleum, in Watertown, N. Y.
- Rebisso: Statue of General Harrison in Cincinnati; statue of General Grant in Chicago; statue of General McPherson in Washington.
- Roberts: "La Premiere Pose" (The First Pose), "Hypatia," and bust of Eleanor, in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; statue of Robert Fulton in Statuary Hall, Washington.
- Valentine: Recumbent statue of General Lee, at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va.; in Richmond, Va., are a statue of Thomas Jefferson, in the Hotel Jefferson, a statue of General T. J. Jackson, and one of General W. C. Wickman.
- O'Donovan: Statue of Washington, in Caracas, Venezuela; statue of Washington, for the Peace Monument in Newburgh, N. Y.; statue of Washington for the Battle Monument in Trenton, N. J.; equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant, for Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; reliefs for the Battle Monument in Oriskany, N. Y.; memorial tablet to Bayard Taylor, at Cornell University.
- Ezekiel: "Religious Liberty" in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "Faith" in a cemetery in Rome, Italy; Madonna for a church in Tivoli; and fountain of Neptune for Nettuno, Italy; "Apollo and Mercury" in Berlin; portrait of Mrs. Andrew D. White at Cornell University; bust of Lord Sherbrooke in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London; "Judith," and a copy of the colossal bust of Washington, in the Cincinnati Museum; "Faith" and "Head of Christ" in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
- Simmons: Statues of Roger Williams (1870) and Governor King of Maine (1877), in Statuary Hall, Washington; statue of Roger Williams, in Providence, R. I. (1877), "The Promised Land" in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; statue of Oliver P. Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind.; statue of General Grant in the rotunda of the Capitol (1900); equestrian statue of General Logan, in Iowa Circle, Washington (1901); Soldiers' Monument in Portland, Maine; group, "Grief and History," on naval monument, Washington.
- Meade: Colossal figure of Vermont on the dome of the State House in Montpelier, Vt. (1857); statue of Ethan Allen in portico of the same building (1861); group, "America," for the Soldiers' Monument in St. Johnsbury, Vt.; statue of Ethan Allen in Statuary Hall, Washington; Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill.
- Stebbins: Statue of Horace Mann, in Boston, (1860); fountain, "The Angel of the Waters," in Central Park, New York.

Ream: (Mrs. Hoxie): Bust of Mayor Powell, in the Brooklyn City Hall; bust of Ezra Cornell at Cornell University.

Whitney: Statue of Leif Ericson, in Boston; replica in Milwaukee, Wis.; statue of Harriet Martineau at Wellesley College; marble statue of Samuel Adams in Statuary Hall, Washington, (1876); bronze replica, in Adams Square, Boston (1880).

Thompson: "Napoleon I," "Unconsciousness," and bust of William Cullen Bryant, in the Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.; busts of Bryant and Dr. J. P. Thompson in the Yale Art Gallery; statue of Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale College, New Haven, Conn. (1874); equestrian statue of General Ambrose E. Burnside in Providence, R. I.; statue of General John Sedgwick at West Point; statue of General Winfield Scott at the Soldiers' Home, Washington; statue of General Dupont in Washington.

Milmore: Soldiers' Monument in Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass.; monument in Keene, N. H.; monument in Erie, Pa.; monument in Charleston, Mass.; monument, "America," in Fitchburg, Mass.; statue of General Sylvanus Thayer, at West Point; "Sphinx" in Mt. Auburn Cemetery; granite figures of "Ceres," "Flora," and "Pomona" on the Horticultural Hall, Boston (1864); bust of Charles Sumner in Metropolitan Museum; bust of George Ticknor, in the Boston Public Library.

Ellicott: Soldiers' Monument in Holyoke, Mass. (1874); group, "Commerce, Protection and Mechanism," on New England Life Insurance Building in Boston (1875); statue of Colonel Cameron, in Sunbury, Pa. (1879); "Recording Angel" on the Duncan Monument, in Pittsburg, Pa. (1880); bronze statue erected by the First and Second Pennsylvania Cavalry on the battlefield of Gettysburg (1887-1889); statue of General Winfield Scott Hancock, in Washington (1896); portrait relief of John Sartain, in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia.

Bissell: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, statue of Colonel Chatfield in Waterbury, Conn.; statue of "Union," in Salisbury, Conn.; statue of "Standard Bearer" in Winsted, Conn.; statue of General Gates, on Saratoga Battle Monument, in Schuylerville, N. Y.; fountain in Hudson, N. Y.; statue of Chancellor James Kent in the Library of Congress; statue of Lincoln and a slave, in Edinburgh, Scotland; in New York City are the statues of Lycurgus on the Appellate Court Building; President Arthur in Madison Square; Colonel Abraham de Peyster in Bowling Green; and Chancellor John Watts in Trinity churchyard; (replica of same before the Leake and Watts Orphan House in Yonkers, N. Y.)

Hartley: Statue of Miles Morgan, in Springfield, Mass.; Daguerre Monument, in Washington, D. C.; statue of Thomas K. Beecher, in Elmira, N. Y.; in New York City, statues of Alfred the Great, on the Appellate Court Building, and John Ericsson in Battery Park; busts of Hawthorne, Emerson, and Washington Irving in Library of Congress, Washington.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Our first "History of American Sculpture" was published in December, by the Macmillan Company. Its author is Lorado Taft, the Chicago sculptor. It is written with knowledge, judgment, and charm, and includes one hundred fine illustrations. "American Masters of Sculpture," by

Charles H. Caffin, the New York art critic, was lately issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It gives



PIERRE LACLEDE

By J. Scott Hartley. Modeled for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

a brief historical review, but dwells chiefly on the work of a few important sculptors.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Rimmer—*The Nation* for December 21, 1882, and *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, 1883; both have reviews of "The Art Life of William Rimmer," by Truman H. Bartlett, Boston, 1882. Ream (Mrs. Hoxie)—*Overland*, for July, 1871; and *Potter's American Monthly*, February, 1876. Browere—"Unknown Life Masks of Great Americans" in *McClure's Magazine*, October, 1897, and February, 1899. Valentine—*American Art Review*, vol. I., p. 277. O'Donovan—*Munsey's Magazine*, vol. V., p. 419. Hartley—*Munsey's Magazine*, August, 1894, and *The Art Amateur*, vol. XXXIX, p. 71.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What importance has Dr. William Rimmer in the history of American sculpture? 2. What special interest has Paul Akers? 3. Why is the work of Edmonia Lewis and Vinnie Ream especially significant? 4. What important statue of Charles Sumner has recently been erected? 5. For what is Martin Milmore especially remembered? 6. What are the best known statues of Bissell and Hartley?

[End of March Required Reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 533 to 567.]

The Civic Renaissance

GREATER NEW YORK

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



SPLENDID isolation," a phrase which has been used to characterize some great men, is descriptive of old New York City. It is as true of the civic and social life of the metropolis as it is of the topography of Manhattan Island. The waterways which have made New York the commercial center of the country have also caused it to be the most congested city in the world. The self-satisfied preëminence, due to its metropolitan character, has also produced the provincialism of New York. If it has grown rich because the world has thrust upon it the bulk of American commerce, it has grown great in ignorance and disdain of the world. Greater New York is doubtless due in part to the rivalry in growth of population of Chicago, but the greatness of Greater New York has been attained without the assistance of the example of other American cities, and indeed in spite of overlooking their experience. The achievements of the American metropolis, whose name is legion, are the results of methods which would have crippled or bankrupted any other American city—a charter the most cumbersome and ridiculous in the United States; the repeated domination of Tammany, reversing for a time all the progressive currents of the community, and a budget larger than that of London or Paris. The experience of New York is the greatest refutation of the fallacy that expenditure through taxation is only depriving the citizens of the benefits of private expenditure. Each succeeding admin-

istration in New York has left the city with assets in the form of public improvements which citizens in their private capacity could never have secured, and which in spite of reckless and unpardonable extravagance are the mile-stones of municipal progress. New York has long been the Mecca of the pleasure-seeker. It has also, through the machinations of Tammany, served as a warning to other municipalities. It must now be visited by the progressive citizen who would see, in spite of methods which are to be condemned, that New York is one of America's most progressive municipalities.

The crucial problem of New York is transportation. The topography of Manhattan Island makes an initial and almost insurmountable difficulty. The transportation from the city to the residence districts was of necessity chiefly in one direction until methods superior to those of the ferry-boat and the bridge were devised. This difficulty was intensified by the fact that New York is a commercial center and the people are all seeking a single business district, instead of finding their way to factories in all directions, as is the case in the industrial city.

Further difficulties were added by the corrupt methods of granting franchises to individuals who had no purpose of improving the transportation service, but were gambling on the necessities of the population. The final obstacle in the way of rapid transit has come from the fact that there is a greater travel per capita in New York than in any other city of the world. Each year the sur-

This is the sixth of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renaissance." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

face and elevated railways of Greater New York carry more people than all the steam railroads of North and South America. The number of rides per capita has grown from 47 in 1860, 118 in 1870, 182 in 1880, 283 in 1890 to 388 in 1900. The transportation difficulties are greater than in any other city, but the receipts are larger. Chicago has 518 miles of track, as compared with 300 in Manhattan, but the receipts per mile of track in Chicago are only \$25,784, as compared with \$65,983 in Manhattan. In spite of the magnitude of the problems and the fact that many of them fail of solution, there is the wealth with which they may be solved when the right methods are applied.

Since the construction of the elevated railways in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the East River bridge, there has been no significant addition to New York's transportation facilities. There have been improved methods, such as the substitution of electricity for steam on the elevated railways, the substitution of electricity for horses on the street railways, and the double deck ferry-boats of the Pennsylvania Company, but the addition of actually new transportation services is a twentieth-century accomplishment. How desperately New York needs these things may be seen by passing from the crowded East Side tenement district over the East River to the ample fields of Long Island, or by contrasting with the insufficient and inadequate horse-cars of lower Manhattan the plans for new East and North River bridges, subway tunnels to Brooklyn and Staten Island, and the great terminal facilities projected by the Pennsylvania Railway in the heart of Manhattan. The need of bridges and tunnels is shown by the fact that 540,000 people reach Manhattan Island by ferry every day, while the inadequacy of the present Brooklyn bridge is evidenced by its 150,000 patrons, each way daily, compared with the 142,000 who travel northward by the surface and elevated lines of Manhattan at one hour in the evening, as estimated by Mr. W. W. Wheatley.

New York has been very slow in recognizing the need of introducing entirely new transportation methods, and has been retarded by being oblivious to the progress of other cities, but, as is repeatedly the case, it is now about to grapple with the problem more vigorously than has been done elsewhere. It took ten years to persuade New York capitalists to embark in the elevated railway enterprises, which have proved so fabulously remunerative; it took twenty years to persuade the authorities to begin the construction of a second Brooklyn bridge; it required seven or eight years to convince unprogressive elevated railway executives that electricity was superior to steam. Yet Manhattan Island has a peer only in Washington in the use of the underground electric conduit in place of the overhead trolley, and the addition to the transportation services in the next ten years will be nothing short of marvelous. The new East River bridge will add eight tracks to the four on the present bridge, the third and



SUBWAY STATION AT SIXTIETH STREET,
MANHATTAN

fourth East River bridges will contribute twelve new tracks, the municipal rapid transit tunnel is to contain two tracks, and the Pennsylvania-Long Island Railway tunnel under the East River four tracks, making a total of twenty-six new tracks under or over the East River, while under the Hudson River four tracks will be provided by the Pennsylvania-Long Island Railroad tunnel



EAST RIVER BRIDGE

and the New York and New Jersey tunnel. Thus the water boundaries of Manhattan will be temporarily obliterated. Before even the consummation of these plans, in fact in this very year, the new subway will provide underground communication to Harlem, the beginning of a very elaborate system of subways enlarging New York's means of transportation so that now the population is carried at three levels, under and above the surface as well as on it.

These great extensions, which for the first time give promise of relieving the frightful congestion of the tenement house districts, are undoubtedly due to the stimulus afforded by the organization of Greater New York. The old-time inhabitant of Manhattan is still scornful of the residents in Brooklyn and the other boroughs; but the citizenship of Greater New York is becoming conscious of the needs and possibilities of the larger city. The administration of such a great territory and so vast a population is exceedingly difficult, and has not yet been successfully accomplished, but the incentive is so great that administrative difficulties will be overcome. While Tammany

may assess these great bond issues for its private benefit, it will not prevent the realization of the magnificent plans due to the new civic spirit of Greater New York.

If the commercial capital of the country has surrendered its thoroughfares to street railway companies without regard to the welfare of its inhabitants, it has been more scrupulous in the paving and cleaning of its streets. New York has long been one of the most substantially paved cities in the country, and since the administration of Mayor Strong the cleanest of the larger cities. This reform mayor of New York had the wisdom to choose as the head of the street cleaning department a great American soldier, skilled in military organization, while he was also an expert sanitary authority. Not only New York but all the other cities of the country have benefited from the scientific services of Colonel Waring. He substituted military discipline for the unregulated and unproductive efforts of Tammany's dependents. He introduced better methods of collecting and disposing of the city's wastes. He infused a new spirit into the men and changed the public's



BROOKLYN BRIDGE

attitude toward them by the inspiration of improved processes and better results, not the least significant device being the spectacular one of putting the street cleaning force into white duck uniforms. Whenever the white duck suit is seen in a city street today it is the symbol not only of municipal cleanliness but also of that city's obligations to the pioneer work of New York.

The prerequisite of clean streets is good paving, and this New York possesses. The cobblestones which once disgraced it are gradually being removed. It has more asphalt and more granite block than any other American city, and has them judiciously distributed. The great thoroughfares are well paved, but so are many miles of streets in the tenement districts, contributing not a little to the health and happiness of the slums. Manhattan is better cared for than the outlying boroughs, partly on account of tradition and partly because of the borough organization, which tends to restrict the diffusion of municipal benefits. Nevertheless the cleaning of the improved streets is carried over a greater area than elsewhere in America and the frequent cleaning of the business streets is almost unique. One of the fruits of Greater New York, it may be hoped, will be

the extension to the other boroughs of the wide-spread movement on Manhattan Island for the removal of poles and wires from the streets. No trolley pole or wire disfigures Manhattan; the electric light, telephone and telegraph wires have been, for the most part, buried in conduits, and, in addition to the gas and water pipes, there are now subterranean constructions for the transmission of heat to the office buildings and the pneumatic service of the post-office. With the addition of the subways beneath the streets the time cannot be far distant when there will be unification of the public underground utilities with great economy in construction and maintenance of both the services themselves and the street paving.

In its water system Manhattan is also far ahead of the other boroughs. From the Croton watershed Manhattan has received by gravity a satisfactory supply of water for sixty years. The area under control has been enlarged several times, a second aqueduct has been built and a huge dam is nearing completion which will store all the available supply of that region. Still the population grows, and a few years ago it seemed necessary to look farther afield for subsequent supplies. The infamous Ramapo

Company, which had secured from the legislature the control of the next natural sources, had nearly made a contract with corrupt Tammany officials to furnish New York with more water than it needed at twice the cost of the municipal service, when Comptroller Bird Coler and the Merchants' Association interrupted the proceedings. The results of the agitation of this vigorous municipal officer and this unusually public-spirited organization have been great economies in the distribution of the present supply, and extensive plans for enlarging New York's water system so as to serve all of the boroughs if necessary. The Merchants' Association set a noble example to organizations of private citizens elsewhere by subsidizing an investigation by experts at a cost of \$25,000. It found that nearly half the water is wasted, and with better connections and meters it will be possible to satisfy Manhattan's needs for some years from the present sources. There remains, however, the problem of Brooklyn and the other boroughs. The Long Island areas tapped by Brooklyn are virtually exhausted, and in the future the Croton system will have to be drawn upon. Nowhere will the consolidation of these municipalities demonstrate the value of coöperation better than in the economy and excellence of the future water supply. Cheapness and efficiency are also characteristic of the salt water service which is being developed for fire protection and which will ultimately, without doubt, facilitate the cleansing of the streets.

In addition to an admirable water supply, New York enjoys supreme hygienic advantages in the salt waters which surround it and the sea breezes which refresh it. Nevertheless the congestion of population and the large percentage of ignorant immigrants require an exceptionally efficient health department to keep the death rate down. This Greater New York has enjoyed during the Low administration. Under Dr. Lederle's watchful supervision both the great and the minor conditions of public health have been made more favorable.

Mr. Hadden says: "In 1901 the number of vaccinations in the city were 373,636; in 1902 there were 810,280. During the first six months of 1903 the cases of smallpox reported were 44 . . . the total number of deaths was 3; during 1901 the cases reported were 1,964 and the deaths 410." From the inspection of milk to that of school children's heads the activities of the department have been so energetic that while the death rate has been reduced to the lowest ever known the unpopularity of the health officers has steadily increased. It will take some time to teach the people of Greater New York that the publicity given to vermin is the same which reduces the death rate from consumption by forty per cent.

One of the most significant features of the health department of Greater New York is its successful coöperation with the other municipal departments. Perhaps no other city profits by such a coördination of the work of police, street cleaning and health officials, and certainly no other enjoys, in addition, the newest of New York's progressive institutions, the tenement house department. Though not so fundamental as the transportation problem, on which it depends, the housing of New York's population has been its greatest embarrassment and failure. In Greater New York 2,273,079 people out of a total population of 3,437,202 live in tenements. Some of the smaller areas of Manhattan contain the most congested spots on the planet. The problem seems almost insoluble, yet the results of tenement house commissions, private and public investigations and exposures, are at last crystallized in a city department, the first head of which has been one of the chief tenement house reformers, Mr. Robert W. DeForest. What has already been accomplished in fire protection, sanitary regulations, moral control and, best of all, plans for improved transportation holds out the hope that vast improvements are within sight. The law has already been modified in favor of Brooklyn landlords and builders, Tammany is back in power and brothels may again flourish in the tenements, but a new

standard of health has been established and those will fare ill who threaten it.

All of New York's tasks are of such great magnitude that one may find both the best and the worst conditions side by side. The neglect of years cannot be atoned for in one administration. This is nowhere truer than in the public school system. It is a strictly modern obligation for a city to be responsible for the education of over half a million children. Only London has a task of equal magnitude. Consequently one finds in Greater New York antiquated, foul, unsanitary schoolhouses, incompetent school-teachers, illiterate children and indifferent citizens. But one also finds some of the finest school-buildings in the world, the best paid staff of teachers, many of them of high abilities, new methods and equipment in many schools, manual training, physical culture, kindergartens, vacation schools, free lectures, a commercial high school and a university, to name but a few of the progressive features. Among the distinctive features commanding the attention of other communities are the universal provisions for play, required by law; the play-schools in the summer time for which larger appropriations are made than in any other city; the commercial high school, the third in order of establishment and the most complete in the country; the ungraded classes for deficient pupils; the evening classes, the recreation centers, the free lectures. Education must not be befogged with figures, but it certainly helps to state the problem to observe that there were enrolled in the New York schools last year 588,614 children; there was an attendance at the free lectures of over a million adults; there was expended by the Board of Education the sum of \$23,000,000. The newer educational methods are subsidized, a great educator is the chief executive, a minimum salary of six hundred dollars is established for primary teachers, but the incompetent teacher and the overcrowded classroom are still in constant evidence. It is not surprising that New York's schools are still defective. Progress is difficult with alternations of Tammany tyranny

and Reform refinements. Under the circumstances the system is astonishingly good.

The New York schoolhouses are of more service to the public than those of any other city. In the old buildings the newer



IN BRONX PARK

equipment, such as laboratories, libraries, playrooms, gymnasiums, and auditoriums are improvised; in the new buildings they are included in the architect's plans, but in all of the buildings they are found. Sometimes a basement playroom will be temporarily transformed into an auditorium, occasionally a hallway will be so used, sometimes the playground will be on the roof, when it may also serve as a roof-garden on summer evenings. The newer buildings, however, make almost ideal provision for these necessities of the new education. The auditorium is on the ground floor, with separate entrances for use in the evenings, the playgrounds are ample for boys and girls, the gymnasiums are large, airy rooms with adequate apparatus and accompanying baths, the sanitary devices are scientific, and the architecture and decorations artistic.

One has not exhausted the popular educational advantages of Greater New York in speaking of the public schools. The crown of the public school system is the College of

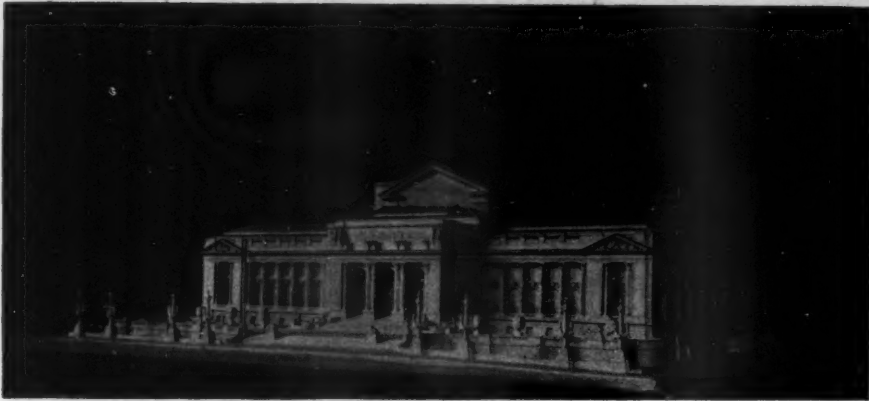


LECTURE AUDIENCE IN GREAT HALL OF COOPER INSTITUTE

the City of New York, which makes such an auspicious advance in its new location in Harlem with its new and progressive president, Dr. John H. Finley. Two other universities of note, Columbia and the University of New York, are making more popular appeals under the stimulus of the City College. Columbia contributes to the common school system in its Horace Mann training school and seeks a wider hearing among the public through its new university extension department. The University of New York teaches practical patriotism through its widely celebrated Hall of Fame. A school system of the most progressive kind is found in Dr. Felix Adler's ethical schools, providing from kindergarten to high school the most advanced facilities to be found in the East. Brooklyn adds to the educational endowment of the metropolis. Pratt Institute and the Brooklyn Institute, the former furnishing the best training in industrial art in the country and the latter giving an array of popular educational attractions to its patrons in the winter which is

only rivaled by the summer program of Chautauqua.

In Cooper Union New York has a public institution unique in America. At other places there are thousands of young people securing education at night in as many branches as are taught at Cooper Union. At other places popular lectures are attended by great audiences and musical and dramatic recitals of the highest class are offered for small admission fees. But nowhere else is there a forum where the public questions are discussed as freely, the verdict given as fairly, and the multitudinous voice of the people registered as effectively as in the meetings of the People's Institute at Cooper Union. Little wonder is it then that Mr. Charles Sprague Smith's plan of a Hall of the People of great magnitude and convenience seems attainable. Walter Besant's dream of a Palace of Delight, which was so inadequately expressed in the People's Palace in London, has promise of realization in Greater New York. Tammany may spurn the silk-stockings "Goo



MODEL OF NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, MANHATTAN

goo's," but as the great dumb wants of the people are vocalized with such increasing effectiveness the thunders of popular disapproval may finally awe the Tiger. Under the joint patronage of state and municipality there is growing west of Central Park an enormous many-winged structure which houses the American Museum of Natural History. In addition to an excellent and elaborate collection of specimens from the ends of the earth, a great popular movement for scientific instruction is in progress there. The state provides a fund of \$38,000 a year for illustrative materials, which are loaned to the schools of New York City and state. At the museum there are several auditoriums, used throughout the year, for the delivery of popular science lectures, usually illustrated by the stereopticon. On the other side of the park is the Metropolitan Art Museum, containing the greatest of American art collections, and yet but one of the centers of art influence in New York.

The latest and one of the greatest of New York's educational institutions is the united free library. Before the days of Greater New York the metropolis was very imperfectly equipped with libraries. It is now on the eve of opening to its inhabitants the most extensive library facilities in the world. The great classic structure which will hold the combined collections of the Astor-Lenox-Tilden foundations is in process of

erection at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, on the site of the old reservoir, overlooking Bryant Park. The sixty-five branches scattered at convenient intervals over Greater New York made possible by the \$5,200,000 given by Andrew Carnegie complete the equipment of this enormous enterprise which is of course supplemented by the numerous smaller libraries of the other educational institutions. Already nearly two million books are accessible to the public without charge, and the circulation in the homes amounts to over four million volumes a year.

New York is so huge that its expressions of civic art are almost necessarily diffuse or sporadic. Some of its most beautiful structures, such as the old Tombs and the Fifth avenue reservoir, have already disappeared. It still enjoys distinction from historic buildings, like the century-old city hall or the colonial quadrangle about Washington Square. But it has also notable new buildings and monuments, and no other city exhibits greater ferment in municipal art. In addition to beautiful statues and monuments, too many of which are congested in Central Park, there are the dignified arches at the beginning of Fifth avenue and the entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the appropriately decorated Appellate Court House, which contains some excellent mural paintings, the beautiful bridges over the Harlem River, and the chaos of seemly



CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND IN W. H. SEWARD PARK, MANHATTAN

structures, unfortunately unrelated, in Morningside Heights.

In spite of the difficulty of New York's problems organizations of sculptors and architects, national and local, the Municipal Art Society, the National Arts Club, the Municipal Art Commission, and other groups are zealously at work for the beautification of the metropolis. Perhaps no movement is so far-reaching in its possibilities as that for civic centers. The old city hall is one of New York's architectural treasures overlooking a delightful open space, City Hall Park. Plans for improving the appearance of this area, while making adequate provisions for the municipal offices now largely located in rented quarters, include the removal of other buildings from the park and the erection of a great municipal building, which will not only provide all the office room needed but rival in height and dignity the surrounding sky-scrapers. Mayor Low has suggested the construction of a great building which might be at once the municipal headquarters and the railway terminal, giving a much needed approach to Brooklyn bridge. Mr. C. R. Lamb has sketched a plan for a monumental building north of the park,

west of the Hall of Records, with a tower dominating even the tallest office buildings, which would thus be easily the most conspicuous object in Manhattan. A similar plan for a civic center in Brooklyn, proposes a treatment of the borough buildings with reference to the bridge approaches, so that vistas of the chief public buildings would be enjoyed along the principal thoroughfares.

There are very beautiful parks in Greater New York and there are a number of delightful open spaces even in the congested business district, but the total acreage is still inadequate and the distribution of the parks leaves crowded tenement regions parkless. Metropolitan Boston has twice the park acreage of Greater New York, and has fifty-seven people to the acre compared with 440 to the acre in New York. There are three great natural parks in the borough of the Bronx, and Central Park and Prospect Park compare favorably in area with parks in other cities. New York needs, however, larger rural areas on Long Island and Staten Island. Plans are now on foot to redeem by public ownership portions of the seashore after the precedent established in Revere Beach, Boston.



MEMORIAL ARCH, ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN

Jacob Riis has made the happy suggestion that Blackwell's Island be devoted to the recreation of New York's normal population instead of being used to imprison its defectives. This would give the metropolis one of the most beautiful large parks in the world in a location almost as central in Greater New York as the park of that name is in Manhattan.

The neglect of earlier generations is partially atoned for, at enormous expense, in the playgrounds and small parks being established among the tenements. The most satisfactory of these, Seward Park, was completed last year, after being used tentatively since 1899 by the Outdoor Recreation League. After ten years of agitation the tenements were torn down to make room for this open space in the overcrowded Jewish quarter. Twelve months of inactivity then preceded its use by private philanthropy, which equipped part of the area as a playground and open-air gymnasium, fighting every year to prevent the Park Commission's turning it into a pasture. Finally Mayor Low

authorized the use of half a million dollars, unexpended from the 1902 budget, to complete the park and playground. Including the expense of the purchase and destruction of the tenements, it has now cost New York two million dollars for this recreation ground. This is no more than was spent for the Harlem speedway, and doubtless the experience with Central Park will be repeated, at least in a more modest way, the enhanced value of the surrounding property paying for the improvement.

In addition to the parks and playgrounds, New York provides outdoor recreation for its population by recreation piers and public baths. The most economical but one of the most satisfactory of recreative institutions in a populous city on a waterway is made by the construction of a second story to a steamship pier and equipping it for the shelter and amusement of the people of the neighborhood. At several points the refreshing breezes blowing over the North and East rivers are thus made to serve the authorities in the entertainment of the public. The river baths of New York are

patronized by millions, and ocean bathing will be one of the future provisions of the municipality, but the metropolis is just beginning to furnish bathing establishments open all the year. Nothing is more needed by the tenement population, and in few things is Greater New York more deficient. New standards of hygiene and recreation are nevertheless so firmly established that the metropolis may be expected to forge ahead now that the way has been discovered.

In Greater New York traditions are imperious, innovations are scouted, public officials are presumptuous and the people are patient. While Reform is still too attenuated to support an unpopular though scrupulous egotist as chief executive, New York always has a place for the courageous and farseeing reformer. Some of the funds of the hundred million dollar budget will inevitably be spent by men of integrity and imagination who secure a public response,

which neither corruptionists bent on graft, nor reformers intent on economy can ignore. Superintendent Maxwell survives changing administrations and the public schools make new advances continually. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger's magnificent work of adult education is more heavily subsidized each year. Mr. Charles B. Stover's heroic fight for the children against the criminals in the City Hall and the farmers on the Park Commission has been won at Seward Park playground. Jacob Riis secured the destruction of the tenements where Mulberry Bend Park and Seward Park are and will undoubtedly triumph in his effort to make Blackwell's Island a park. The Merchants' Association hammers away at abuses in the water supply, transportation and lighting services, and municipal service advances while municipal spoils diminish. Progress is slow and costly, but the seeds of a higher civic life are maturing in Greater New York.

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

HENRY CLAY: PROMOTER OF THE NATIONAL ROAD

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT



It may be said without fear of contradiction that the subject of the Panama and Nicaragua canals has not received more popular attention in this day and generation than our first and greatest national highway—legally known as the Cumberland Road, from its starting point—received in the first generation of the nineteenth century.

For it was clear to the blindest that the great empire west of the Alleghanies, of which Washington dreamed and planned, where Zeisberger labored and built the first home, and to which brave Henderson and Putnam led their colonies of patriots, must soon be bound to the union by something stronger than Indian trails. France and England had owned this West and lost it;

This is the sixth paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." Some of the papers, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, are as follows:

Washington. The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).

could the little republic, born in the fierce fires of 1775, hold what they—proud kingdoms—had lost? Could it mock the European mandate that, in time, mountains are imperative boundaries of empire? Those little states of which Berkeley sang, placed by the hand of God as rebukes to lustful and universal dominion—were they needed in the destinies of America? Such questions were asked freely in those hard days which succeeded the close of the Revolution. Then the whole world looked upon the East and the West as realms as distinct as Italy and France, and for the same geographical reason. England and Spain had their vast "spheres of influence" marked out as plainly in America then as Germany and France and Russia have theirs marked in the China of today. Kentucky became a hotbed of foreign emissaries and the whirl of politics in that pivotal region a decade after the Revolution will daunt even the student of modern Kentucky politics. So patriotic and so faithful is that eastern West today that it is difficult to believe by what a fragile thread it hung to the trembling republic on the Atlantic slope—"one nation today, thirteen tomorrow"—in those black days when Wilkinson and Burr and even George Rogers Clark "played fast and loose with conspiracy."

The Indian trails were the threads which first bound the East and the West. Soon a large number of these threads were twisted, so to speak, into a few cords—hard, rough pioneer roadways which wound in and out among the great trees and morasses in the forest shades. Then came a few great, well-built (for their day) roadways which meant as much commercially and politically, in their age, as the steel hawsers which in our time have bound and welded a great people so closely together.

The greatest of those old-time highways was that wide avenue opened from Cumberland, Maryland, through Pennsylvania, the "Pan-handle," and on across Ohio between 1806 and 1840. It is popularly known as the Old National Road; its legal name was the Cumberland Road. It was the logical

result of Washington's cherished plan of binding the trans-Alleghany region firmly to the East. It was largely promoted by Albert Gallatin, who, in 1806, made a report as secretary of the treasury, strongly urging such works of internal improvement. But its best friend and staunchest champion was Henry Clay; and beside it stands today a monument to his memory near the little hamlet which bears his name—Claysville, Pennsylvania.

This great road was born in the act of congress of 1802, which enabled the state of Ohio to enter the union. Section VII of that act decreed that the money received from the sale of one-twentieth of the public lands in Ohio should be applied to building roads from the navigable waters of Atlantic streams to and within the new state "under the authority of congress." The matter was put in charge of the war department, and soon commissioners appointed by the president of the United States were surveying a route for a national boulevard from East to West. The first government appropriation was dated 1806 and was thirty thousand dollars.

Words cannot describe the intense wave of enthusiasm which swept over the West when it was known that this mighty new power in western life was actually to come into existence. Our government never carried out a more timely or popular measure. For it was as timely as it was popular; when the Revolutionary War was over a great stream of immigration poured into the West, but the Indian War of 1790-95 severely checked it. With the treaty of Greenville the great social movement again began, and the War of 1812, in turn, again interfered to postpone the genuine settlement of the Old Northwest. This national road was begun at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811, and, even in the dark days of the war, was slowly pushed along over the Alleghanies by way of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, toward the Ohio River. When the war was over it was nearing its destination, and in 1818, was open for traffic to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia).



CLAY MONUMENT, NEAR CLAYSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

This monument was erected by Moses and Lydia Shepherd through an inspiration of friendship and admiration for Henry Clay and to commemorate his distinguished public services on behalf of the national road. The monument is of free stone, twenty feet high, surmounted by a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, now almost obliterated by time and weather. There were originally inscriptions on all four sides; now all are illegible. On one side was the following inscription:

"Time will bring every amelioration and refinement most gratifying to rational man and the humblest flower freely plucked under the shelter of the tree of liberty is more to be desired than all the trappings of royalty. Forty-fourth year of American Independence, Anno Domini, 1820.

If studied closely those last three years of the second decade of the nineteenth century are fascinating years to a student of our expansion as a people. The beginning of successful steam navigation on the Ohio and its tributaries, and the completion of the Cumberland National Road to the Ohio, were largely responsible for this. Such impressive material advances, coming at the time when both Great Britain and the Indians had been effectually disposed of, so far as national growth was concerned, gave enthusiasm to the eager spirit of the time. Great deeds were proposed—great economic questions began to be faced and fought out as never before. The many-sided question

of internal improvements, the beginning of the Erie Canal, the opening of the Lehigh coal fields, the problem of applying the power of steam to vehicles as well as vessels, the difficult problem solved later by the Missouri Compromise, and the one involved in Birkbeck's English Prairie settlement in Illinois, the problem of steam navigation on the Great Lakes—all these and many more like them were the topics of the hour when this Cumberland Road, the first of all our great feats of improvement, reached and then threw itself across the Ohio River. Measured by the hopes it inspired and not by miles, judged by the power it was expected to exert in national life and not by

the ruins that now mark its ancient track, this road from the Potomac to the Mississippi must be considered a most significant monument of those wild but splendid years when as a people we were first facing some of the most fundamental questions of existence. There comes in every boy's life a period when he shoots suddenly out and up, in a moment's time, to the stature of a man. Young America sprang up like that in those momentous years.

Nearly a score of years before the Cumberland Road was built, the first macadamized road in the United States was constructed by a private company between Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania—the Lancaster Turnpike. Pennsylvania had macadamized portions of her highway across the mountains by way of Chambersburg and Bedford to Pittsburg. But on no highway was the principle of macadamization carried so far as on the Cumberland Road. The cost was found to be prodigious. Between Cumberland, Maryland, and Uniontown, Pennsylvania, it was \$9,745 per mile instead of \$6,000, which the commissioners estimated, without bridging. Between Uniontown and Wheeling the cost ran up to the startling average of about \$13,000 per mile—within \$800 of the estimated cost per mile of the Erie Canal! Too liberal contracts accounted, in part at least, for this extravagance. The stones used were reduced to four ounces each and spread in three layers, traffic being permitted for a time over each layer in succession. No covering was laid until these layers had become comparatively solid. Catch-water drains, with a gradual curvature, were located at proper distances.

Several of the officers in charge of the work stand high in the estimation of their countrymen; there was McKee who fell at Buena Vista, and Williams who gave his life to his country at Monterey; there was Gratiot, Delafield, Bliss, Bartlett, Hartzell, Colquitt, Cass, Vance and Pickell, and Mansfield who, as major-general, fell at Antietam. Among one of the surveying corps is recorded the name of Joseph E. Johnston.

This national road rested legally upon an interpretation of the constitution held by those who favored internal improvement as a means of investing the government's surplus. A great plan had been outlined in 1806 by Albert Gallatin, then secretary of the treasury. The constitution gives the government the right to regulate post-roads and the mails. This implied the right, the promoters of internal improvement argued, to build roads, with the sanction of the states through which such roads passed. There were those who opposed the theory, and the opposition grew as greater and still greater sums were demanded for the work on the Cumberland Road. Three hundred thousand dollars was demanded in 1816, and more than that in 1818. In 1819 the immense sum of \$535,000 was called for and appropriated. Little wonder congress was staggered at the amount of money swallowed up by this one high-



THE GALLATIN MANSION

Erected by Albert Gallatin near the Cumberland Road in Western Pennsylvania. One of the historic houses which Washington visited while west of the Alleghenies. Gallatin left this house to go to Washington to become the "father of our national internal improvement system" in 1808, and promoter of the Cumberland Road.

way; what if the other national roads projected—through the South, and from Washington to Buffalo—should call for equal sums? The argument of constitution, ality weighed heavier with President Monroe, who gave the Cumberland Road its first blow. The crisis was precipitated by advancing the question of repairing the

road now constructed from Cumberland to Wheeling. This bill, passed by congress in 1822, authorized the government to erect toll-gates on the road and collect tolls. It was a vital question whether the government had the right to collect tolls in the various states from citizens who used this highway. The friends of the road, and Mr.



A STRAIGHT SWEEP OF THE CUMBERLAND ROAD IN OHIO

Clay was their champion, urged that if the government had a right to build the road it had a right to preserve it in any reasonable way; and the most reasonable way was to tax those who reaped the most benefit—who traversed it most. But Monroe, who did not believe in the original right to build the road, denied that from any single power belonging to congress, or from all powers combined, could the government's right to charge toll on roads in the various states be derived. He outlined his conclusions and returned the bill—vetoed.

A cry which shook the country went up from the West. In the act which admitted Ohio to the union five per cent of money received from the sale of lands was, as before noted, to be applied by the government to the building of roads to and in the West. Of this five per cent, three was to be devoted to building roads within the state of Ohio, and two per cent toward the expense of building a road from Atlantic

tide-water to Ohio—according to a supplementary law passed March 3, 1803. By allowing the Cumberland Road to stop at Ohio's eastern boundary the government was breaking faith with the West. This could not be, and in 1824, President Monroe found an excuse to sign another Cumberland Road bill. The technicality honestly raised by Monroe was all against the spirit of the times—the genius of the age. Legal technicalities were put aside, and the great road swept on westward; it was ordered to be projected through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Jefferson, Missouri. It reached Columbus in 1833, and Indianapolis about 1840. It was graded to Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, and marked out to Jefferson, but was never completed under national auspices.

The objection raised to the government's erecting toll-gates and collecting tolls, as implying sovereignty over the land occupied by the road, was silenced by allowing each state through which the road passed to accept it from the government as fast as it was completed, and to take charge of its operation and control. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio accepted completed portions between 1831 and 1834. Toll-gates were immediately erected by state authorities, and tolls collected. From her twelve toll-gates Pennsylvania received over \$37,000 in the twenty months following May 1, 1843. In the most prosperous year in Ohio, 1839, the treasurer of that state received \$62,496.10 from the national road tolls. What per cent received was turned in cannot be discussed, as these were the "good old days." Each toll-gate keeper, it must be observed, retained \$200 per annum as salary and five per cent of all receipts above \$1,000, at this time. This fast and loose system was the means of discovering some great rascals. Between 1831 and 1877 Ohio received in tolls \$1,139,795.30 from the Cumberland Road.

These sober statistics give only a hint of those gay, picturesque days when this great highway was a teeming thoroughfare, lined

with towns of national importance that are now forgotten, and with thousands of taverns and road-houses even the foundation stones of which have vanished from the old-time site. Great stage-coach lines operated here, known in their day as the railways are now, their proprietors boasting over rival lines in points of speed, safety and appointments. The largest company on the Cumberland Road was the National Road Stage Company with headquarters at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The Ohio National Stage Company was the most important west of the Ohio River. There was the "Good Intent" line, and the "Landlords," "Pioneer," "June Bug" and "Pilot." Fine coaches bore names as aristocratic as our Pullman cars today. There were "trusts" and "combinations," quarrels and lawsuits worthy of the pen of any novelist.

The Cumberland Road became instantly a great mail route to Cincinnati and St. Louis; from these points mails were forwarded by packets to Louisville, Huntsville, Alabama, Nashville, Tennessee, and all Mississippi points. Mails from Washington reached the West in 1837 as follows:

Washington to Wheeling.....	30	hours
" " Columbus.....	45 ½	"
" " Indianapolis.....	65 ½	"
" " Vandalia.....	85 ½	"
" " St. Louis.....	94	"

Nashville was reached from Louisville, by packet in 21 hours, Mobile in 80 hours and New Orleans in 165 hours.

Some of the larger appropriations for the Cumberland Road were:

1813.....	\$140,000
1816.....	300,000
1819.....	535,000
1830.....	215,000
1833.....	459,000
1834.....	750,000
1835.....	646,186.58
1836.....	600,000
1838.....	459,000

The total of thirty-four appropriations from March 29, 1806, to June 17, 1844, was \$6,824,919.33.

The dawning of the era of slack-water navigation and of the locomotive brought the public to the realization, however, that a macadamized road was not in 1838 all that it was thought to be in 1806. But in its day

the Cumberland Road was a tremendous power in opening a new country, in giving hope to a brave but secluded people who had won and held the West for the union. This was why Henry Clay championed the movement and should be remembered therefor. As a Kentuckian, he knew the western problem, and with the swiftness of genius caught the true intent and deeper meaning of a great national work such as building a material bond of union. Nothing has done so much for civilization, after the alphabet and printing press, Macaulay has said, as the inventions which have abridged distance. In those years, quick with hopes and vast with possibility at the opening of the nineteenth century, the Cumberland Road, stretching its yellow coils out across the Alleghanies and into the prairies, advanced civilization as no other material object did or could have done. "If there is any kind of advancement going on," wrote Bushnell, "if new ideas are abroad and new hopes rising, then you will see it by the roads that are building." This old road, worn out and almost forgotten, its mile-stones tottering, its thousand taverns silent where once all was life and merriment,



THE CUMBERLAND ROAD IN GREAT MEADOWS, FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

This open spot in the midst of the Alleghanies, the site of Washington's Fort Necessity, was one of the best-known camping grounds in the mountains for the pioneer hosts. The white stones mark the remaining embankments of Fort Necessity (1754). Photograph taken from the old track of Braddock's Road. The houses on "Mount Washington" in the background stand on the Cumberland Road which follows the high ground on the north.

is a great monument of days when advancement was a new word, when great hopes were rising and great ideas were abroad. As such it shall be remembered and honored—as one of the greatest and most timely acts of promotion our young government executed.

The Arts and Crafts in American Education

CRAFTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY ABBY L. MARLATT

Manual Training High School, Providence, R. I.



THE object of all education is to fit the individual to realize in himself all that is best. To accomplish this, means activity trained to fitting expression in what is right, what is true, what is beautiful. Denman Ross classifies these activities into six typical forms: "gymnastics, music, speech, design, modeling and construction. The understanding of these arts, in their principles, the appreciation of what has been or may be achieved, in them, and technical ability in them, means an all round education or preparation for life."

Most secondary schools give more or less adequate training in the first three, but few include design, modeling and construction as part of the daily activity. That this omission is being rectified in some of the manual training high schools is evident to students of education, and there are many who think with Miss Katharine E. Dopp that "There are reasons to believe that secondary education will be reorganized within a few years on the basis of several of the most typical handicrafts."

The Arts and Crafts movement has been so well heralded that all intelligent people have a feeling of familiarity with the term, but even among those who write and talk most enthusiastically about it there seems to

be a lack of clear definition that to a layman is at best misleading. To one the term means applied design; to another it is confined to hand work in creation of objects of beauty "as applied to useful service"; to still another a handicraftsman is one who, beginning with the raw product, produces through "his own incorporate labor" a finished article which he sells directly to the consumer.

In discussing handicrafts in educational work the definition which seems to embody all that is best in these will be used. Handicrafts are those manual arts in which one individual, having created his own design, beginning with the raw material carries it through to complete form.

Manual training as such in the secondary schools has not stood for applied art except in the most general way. Its advocates have stood for the physical-mental development ideal, the learning by doing, but have not, as a rule, made the manual work an expression of the pupil's own original thought. The desire for "formal steps" has led in many schools to a use of working drawings or blue-prints made by the instructor. From these the pupil proceeds to construct the model. If the handicraft movement can induce in the schools a return to the utilization of the pupil's own initiative

This is the sixth of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Marlatt (February).

Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).

The Social Significance of Education in the Crafts, Jane Addams (May).

while yet accomplishing the teaching of the basal principles of construction it will have served a useful purpose in reuniting design and execution.

That there must be a learning by imitation both in design and in its application is self-evident, but such imitation should lead to analysis with the object of synthesis. Study of "historic ornament" may be necessary so that there may be an understanding of what is best in past achievement, but if it does not lead to the analysis which teaches principles to be applied later in original work it has failed of its purpose. In the same way imitation of good design in construction is a fair beginning, but should lead to the same principles applied in original work.

In the modern industrial situation the great cry is that the workman is made into a machine and therefore is a slave to the employer. The return to the handicraft period in which each man understands not only his own craft but its relation to all other crafts practised in his village has been advocated. As well try to force the waters of a river back into the streams which feed it. Like the waters, that stage of the evolution

of labor is past, and the effort must be to use the present conditions and make of the workman an intelligent user of modern methods of construction. This means that before he or she becomes a wage-earner the boy or girl



FURNITURE MADE BY THE FIRST YEAR CLASS
Providence, R. I., Manual Training High School.



THE FIRST YEAR CLASS AT WORK
Providence, R. I., Manual Training High School.

should by individual activity gain an insight into the present labor situation through having worked at the various manual arts, thus realizing emotionally as well as intellectually the relation of man to production, and by and through that experience gain a control over machinery and realize its value and its limitations. In this way the laborer may see the relation of his particular work to the entire work of the factory and beyond that its relation to the nation as a whole. This technical understanding of the principles of construction should be intimately associated with the art instruction, as only through study of design is the creative imagination stimulated and only through concrete embodiment is design kept sane, true to the laws of balance, rhythm, harmony. To design well the worker must be able to take the material called for and produce the concrete result, hence the teacher of design should be also a craftsman able to inspire his pupils through example in production as well as by pointing out what is beautiful. The art depart-



SCENERY, COSTUMES AND STAGE FURNITURE DESIGNED BY STUDENTS OF MECHANIC ARTS
HIGH SCHOOL, ST. PAUL

ment should be the articulating center for all constructive work, whether the material be a textile, clay, wood or metal. If the same instructor through lack of time is not able to supervise both design and construction then there should be very sympathetic coöperation among the workers.

The age of the pupil, physical development, mental acquirements, local environment will determine what materials should be utilized first. The general law of proceeding from the most easily manipulated material to the more difficult; from the use of the hand as a tool to the use of the machine as an aid to the hand, and finally to the use of the hand as a finer tool in that work which as yet is not done by the machine, is the usual course observed in most of the manual training high school courses.

The crafts which are taught are basketry, weaving, dressmaking, millinery and art needlework where the textiles are the basis of construction; work in modeling in clay

when carried through designing, making and decorating pottery; joinery as basis for designing and constructing furniture; wood carving; wrought iron and copper; hammered and enameled metal and spinning



WORK OF THE FOURTH YEAR CLASS
Providence, R. I., Manual Training High School

sheet metal; photography leading to zinc and copper etching in photo and line engraving; book binding with its practice in tooled leather work. No one school includes all



SCENERY, COSTUMES AND STAGE FURNITURE DESIGNED BY STUDENTS OF
MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL ST. PAUL

these crafts in the schedule, and most secondary schools, with the exception of manual high schools, require nothing in applied design. Not all courses including the manual arts offer work in clay to the extent of making pottery or in metal extending to the ornamentation with enamel. That is a matter of local conditions. For example,



WORK OF SECOND YEAR CLASS
Providence R. I., Manual Training High School.

Providence; being in one of the largest silver and jewelry producing districts, can and must offer instruction in design and crafts which will lead to productive labor later, hence a very carefully worked out course in

design in metal supplementary to the usual course in forging, molding, chipping and filing offered by all manual high schools.

In the Brookline high school the work in textiles includes a thorough course in art needle-work, a craft not taught so widely as dressmaking or millinery. In some of our schools carried on by private funds, such as Pratt High School in Brooklyn, Horace Mann in New York, Elementary School of the University of Chicago, this work in crafts has been developed as it has not been in public schools. They at present are pointing the way along which the public schools must advance. The methods used to arouse the emotional interest and lead to effective work in a social way are as various as the schools. In Toledo the designing, constructing and furnishing of a model house drawn to scale led to a vivid interest in the problems of the house and its care, an interest shared by both boys and girls, as the house construction was done by the boys. Such a concrete illustration of work

in architectural design, in color harmony and of study in good design in furniture must have a marked effect for good no matter how simple the result viewed from the mature standpoint. The Mechanic Arts

ture training only, leaving out the social service problem of work for all rather than for the one. This should be modified by arousing a desire to make for the school some fitting ornament or beautiful thing for service, the work if possible of the class as a whole.

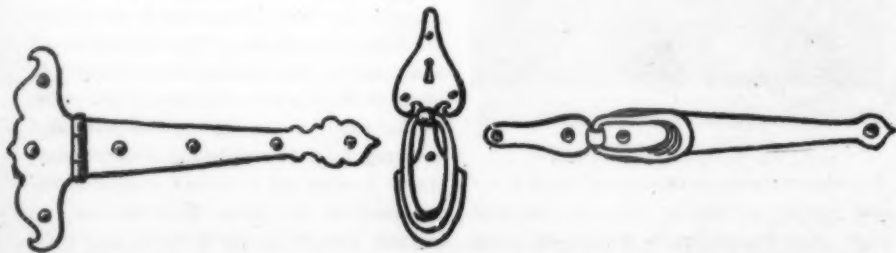
In the West, which is always quick to take the best to itself, in addition to manual high schools are to be found what are called "country schools of agriculture," which aim to train in all that applies to agriculture as well as in the manual arts. Here may be an opportunity to revive the handicrafts in much of their simplicity, as many farming communities are as yet in the handicraft period of the industrial evolution.

The effect of the revival of craftsmanship upon the industrial situation will depend not upon Arts and Crafts societies, but upon the same use of it in our public schools. If it serves as a factor in giving to the pupil a broad outlook on the present conditions of labor and a sympathetic understanding of the requirements of labor through study of literature as well as by actual work done, then its introduction in all our secondary schools should be hastened. If it is made a fetish for the teaching of hand work as opposed to machine work its economic effect must be bad, even though the pupil may gain vastly in love of beauty and truth. If it trains not only to use of hand tools but to use of machinery run by steam or electrical energy so that the worker uses the one as easily and masterfully as the other, then the revival of the teaching of the handicrafts will be epoch making in our industrial life.



WROUGHT IRON DESIGNS BY SECOND YEAR PUPILS
Providence, R. I., Manual Training High School

High School of St. Paul utilized the social instinct in that the scenery, costumes, and stage furniture for a play given by the pupils were all made by them. But in most schools the crafts if practised are for the pupils' cul-



DESIGNS BY STUDENTS OF THE PROVIDENCE R. I., MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL

Modern American Idealists



GRAHAM TAYLOR

Chicago Commons, a social settlement at Grand avenue and Morgan street, Chicago, is the concrete expression of a civic ideal which has possessed its founder and resident warden, Graham Taylor. This settlement was founded in 1894 and is the home of a group of people who are sharing the life of the neighborhood, its comforts and discomforts; its privileges and responsibilities; its political and civic and personal duties and pleasures. They offer their home as a social center for the neighborhood, in which they desire to be friends, fellow-citizens, neighbors. To vitalize religion in forms of social service is the dominating principle of the work, as might be expected from the personality and professional career of the head of the Commons. Mr. Taylor is the son of a clergyman, a graduate of Rutgers College, and served nine years as pastor of churches in Hopewell, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut, before becoming professor of practical theology in Hartford Theological Seminary. He then took the position of professor of Christian sociology in the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational) and the establishment of the settlement may be considered from one point of view as a laboratory for research and practical experiment. Professor Taylor is pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church which meets in the Commons auditorium, and he has been strikingly successful as arbitrator in a number of labor controversies. Notable successes in defeating corrupt local politicians have also been credited to the Commons.

Nature Study

THE MAPLE IN FEBRUARY—THE BROWN CREEPER

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

Strong as the sea and silent as the grave
It ebbs and flows unseen;
Flooding the earth—a fragrant tidal wave—
With mist of deepening green.

—John B. Tabb.



"TAPPING the sugar bush" are magical words to the country boy and girl. The winter, which was at first so welcome with its miracle of snow and its attendant joys of sleighing and skating, begins to pall by the last of February. Too many days the clouds hang low and the swirling flakes make out-door pursuits difficult. Then there comes a day when the south wind blows blandly and the snow settles into hard, marble-like drifts, and here and there a knoll appears bare and soggy and brown. It is then there comes just a suggestion of spring in the air, and the bare trees show a flush of living red through their grayness, and every spray grows heavy with swelling buds. Well do we old folks remember that in our own childhood after a few such days the father would say, "We had better get the sap buckets down from the stable loft and wash them for we can tap the sugar bush soon if this weather holds." In those days the buckets were made of staves, and were by no means so easily washed as are the tin buckets of today. Still do we recall that sickish smell of musty sap that greeted our nostrils when we poured the boiling water in to cleanse these old brown buckets. During the long winter evenings we all of us had had something to do with the fashioning of the sap-spiles made out of selected stems of sumac; after some older one had removed half of the small branch lengthwise with a draw shave

we younger ones had cleared out the pith and thought thirstily of the sweet liquid which would sometime flow there.

With buckets and spiles ready when the momentous day came, the large iron caldron kettle was loaded on a stone-boat together with the sap cask and log chain, the axe and various other utensils, and as many children as could find standing room; and then the oxen were hitched on and the procession started across the rough pasture to the woods; it eventually arrived after numerous stops for reloading almost everything but the kettle. When we came to the boiling place we found already there a crotched post and a slim, long log swung through it with many heavy stones attached to the thinner and longer end to balance the big kettle which was to be hung up by the log chain to the shorter end; the function of this long pole being to enable us to lift the kettle from the fire when needful. Two logs were placed on either side of the kettle, the "front and back logs," we called them, against which the fire was to be kindled. Meanwhile the oxen and stone-boat had returned to the house for a load of buckets and the oxen blinking with bowed heads or with noses lifted aloft to keep the underbrush from striking their faces, "geed and hawed" up hill and down dale through the woods, stopping here and there while the man with the auger bored holes in certain trees near other holes which had bled sweet juices in years ago. When the auger was withdrawn the sap followed it and enthusiastic young tongues met it half way, though they received more chips than sweetness

This is the fifth of the Home Nature-Study Lessons for Parents and Teachers prepared by the Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study, which will be reproduced by permission each month in The Chautauquan on the subjects of the Chautauqua-Cornell Junior Naturalist Club lessons of the corresponding month published in "Pets and Animals."

therefrom. Then the spiles were driven in with a wooden mallet, the small logs were cut with which to prop the buckets in place; and after all was done we looked carefully to see that there was no sap leaking down the bole outside of the spile. If the tree was large we sometimes set two or three spiles a few inches apart; if the tree was near the boiling place we arranged them so that the sap dripping from all fell into one bucket; but if the tree was far away so that we could gather the sap but once a day we set a bucket for each spile.

The next day after "tapping" those of us large enough to wear the neck-yoke donned this badge of servitude and with its help brought pails of sap to the kettle, and the "boiling" began. As the evening shades gathered how delicious was the odor of that boiling sap permeating the woods farther than the shafts of firelight pierced the gloom, and even farther than penetrated the sound of joyous voices in conversation or song. How weird and delightful was this night experience in the woods! Though there was more or less hard work to do yet we enjoyed it keenly and cheerfully swallowed the smoke which the vagrant wind seemed

stories of the Indians and the bears and panthers that had roamed these woods when our father was a little boy; and there came to each of us a breathless suspicion that perhaps they were not all gone yet, for everything seemed possible in those night-shrouded woods; and our hearts suddenly lifted into our throats when near by there



AFTER THE TREES ARE TAPPED

sounded the tremulous terrifying hoot of the screech owl. Usually we put boards over the kettle and went home about ten o'clock, though sometimes the "hired man" stayed and "boiled" all night.

It was the most fun to gather the sap in the warmer mornings when on the mounds the squaw berries were glistening through a frosty veil amid their green vines; then we looked critically at the tracks in the snow to see what visitors had come sniffing around our buckets. We felt nothing but scorn for him who could not translate correctly those hieroglyphics on the film of soft snow that made white again the soiled drifts. Rabbit, skunk, squirrel, mouse, muskrat, fox; we knew them all by their tracks.

After about three days of gathering and boiling the sap came the "syruping down." During all that afternoon we added no more sap, and we watched carefully the tawny steaming mass in the kettle; and when it threatened to boil over we threw in a thin slice of fat pork which seemed to have some



BOILING THE SAP

ever to turn toward us. We poked the fire to send the sparks upward and now and then we added more sap from the barrel and removed the scum from the boiling liquid with a skimmer which was thrust in the cleft end of a stick to provide it with a sufficiently long handle. As the evening wore on we drew closer to each other as we told the

mysterious calming influence. The odor grew more and more delicious, and finally the syrup was pronounced sufficiently thick. The kettle was swung off the logs and the syrup dipped through a cloth strainer into the carrying pail. Oh! the blackness of the material left on that strainer! But it was clean "woods' dirt" and never destroyed our faith in the maple sugar any more than did the belief that our friends were made of dirt destroy our friendship for them.

The next interesting event was the sugaring off of the syrup in kettles on the kitchen stove. We watched the frisky, bubbling molasses settle down to a thick fluid which "puttered" instead of frothing; and when it had reached the right consistency a pan of snow was brought in and the hot sugar poured upon it,—making the delicious maple wax, the thought of which makes the country child's mouth water for eleven months of the year. Besides the wax we always had some of the sugar dipped into saucers which we stirred until it grained, and what was left in the kettle after our appetites were sated was poured into dishes of different sizes and made into fascinating cakes, which nothing but a lock and key or parental disapproval saved from illegitimate destruction. The sugar making covered only a short period in February and March, and we were always glad when it was over, for the hard work began to pall during the last runs; but when we gathered the buckets and stored them away we knew that next year we would be as glad as ever to take them out again.

Now the old stave bucket and the sumac spile are gone, and in their place a patent cast-iron spile, not only conducts the sap but holds in place a tin bucket carefully covered. The old caldron kettle is broken or lies rusting in the shed. In its place are evaporating vats placed over furnaces with chimneys, built in the new-fangled sugar houses. The maple molasses of today seems to us a pale and anemic liquid and lacks just that delicious flavor of the rich dark nectar which we, with the help of

cinders and smoke, and various other things, brewed of yore in the open woods.

While sugar making interests us most as one of the industries, yet we must not forget that it is based upon the life processes of the maple tree, and in studying about it we may be able to learn important facts about the tree which we have chosen this year for our study.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAPLE TREE

1. How does the maple tree look in winter? Describe it or sketch it.
2. Are the buds on the twigs opposite or alternate?
3. Are the tips of the twigs the same color as the bark on the larger limbs and trunk?
4. If you can draw, make a pencil sketch natural size of three inches square of bark on the maple tree.
5. How does the bark on the trunk differ from that on the branches?
6. How does the bark on the trunk of a maple tree differ from that on the trunk of a soft maple or an elm?
7. What work for the tree do the trunk and branches perform?

SUGAR-MAKING

1. Is the tree tapped on all sides? If so, why?
2. How deep must the spiles be driven to successfully draw off the sap?
3. Would you tap a tree directly above or at the same spot tapped last year; or would you place two spiles one above the other? Give reasons.
4. Why does the sap flow better during the warm days that follow cold nights?
5. Is the sap of which we make sugar going up or down?
6. How does the sugar happen to be in the sap?
7. Why is the sugar made during the "first run" better than that which is made later?
8. Why can you not make sugar in the summer?
9. Does it injure trees to tap them?
10. Do the holes made in earlier years become farther apart as the tree grows?
11. What other trees besides the sugar maple give sweet sap?
12. Why did the bit of fat pork added to the boiling sap prevent it from running over?
13. What animals, birds, and insects visit the flowing sap?
14. Have you ever seen the tracks of the animals on the snow in the woods? If so make pictures of them and tell which animals made them.

THE BROWN CREEPER

Once in a while the nuthatches and the chickadees have another winter companion, the merest little brown bird which hunts with them for insect treasures hidden beneath rough bark. A day or two since I was watching the winter birds flirting gayly around the suet in my trees when suddenly I saw what looked like a bit of bark move rapidly upwards on the trunk of a chestnut oak. I had seen this phenomenon before, so I kept my eyes on the spot; in a moment more I caught a glimpse of the white breast and was then sure that I saw the brown creeper. So rapidly did it slide up the tree that it seemed more like a mouse than a bird.

Not in vain is the brown creeper bark colored. Mr. Torrey tells this anecdote of the bird: "Creeper-like he tried one tree after another in quick succession, till at last, while he was exploring a dead spruce which had toppled half-way to the ground, a hawk screamed loudly overhead. Instantly the little creature flattened himself against the trunk, spreading his wings to their very utmost and ducking his head until, though I had been all the while eying his motions through a glass at the distance of only a few rods, it was almost impossible to believe that yonder tiny brown fleck upon the bark was really a bird and not a lichen. He remained in this posture for perhaps a minute, only putting up his head two or three times to peer cautiously round."

The brown creeper is a northern bird and considers middle New York sufficiently tropical when it wishes to go south for the winter. Those who have seen it say its

nest is as wonderfully protected by color and form as is the bird; it is built under a bit of bark on the bole of a tree; a sort of a Swiss chalet with a bark roof, clinging to the precipitous bole. The bird books say the brown creeper has an attractive song. I have never been fortunate enough myself to hear it say anything but "tse tse," which Mr. Torrey describes as lisping.

I do not expect many of you will be able to see these birds this winter but some surely will, and others may see them some time in the future and bear this lesson in mind. For this lonely little playfellow of the chickadee and the nuthatch, who follows them around but always plays by himself, is another one of our important birds in ridding our trees of their enemies.



THE BROWN CREEPER

QUESTIONS ON THE BROWN CREEPER

1. What is its color above; below?
2. What is the shape of its beak?
3. What is its food?
4. Does it chisel holes in the bark like the woodpecker?
5. How are its feet developed to help it in climbing?
6. Does it use its tail in climbing?
7. Describe the tips of its tail feathers?
8. Does it go up a tree straight or spirally?
9. Does it back down a tree or turn around and run or fly off when it wishes to go down?
10. Do you think that the white on the bird's breast makes it more or less conspicuous when it is resting against the bole of a tree?



Survey of Civic Betterment

FREE LECTURES TO THE PEOPLE

The magnitude of the "Courses of Free Lectures for the People," begun in New York City in 1889 under an act authorizing free evening lectures on natural sciences and kindred subjects in the public school buildings for the benefit of working men and working women, is exceedingly impressive. The plans have grown with the popular demand for this kind of adult instruction. The lectures are distributed among the wards so as to reach the largest number of people, halls may be used where school-rooms are inadequate, and practical coöperation with libraries now emphasizes the value of a system which has been developed and is directed by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, appointed supervisor under the Board of Education.

From Dr. Leipziger's last annual report we call the following: Between October 1, 1902, and April 30, 1903, lectures were delivered at seventy-four places in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, thirty-two places in Brooklyn, sixteen in Queens, six in Richmond. Three centers for lectures in Yiddish and three centers for lectures in Italian were established. One center in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn for Sunday evening lectures on musical and ethical subjects were established. Number of lecture centers, 128. Number of lectures, 4,221. Attendance, 1,204,126. There were 116 different courses of lectures varying from three to sixteen lectures.

The subjects that have been treated in courses are chiefly science and history, and the large and regular attendance at these courses, together with the serious reading that is done in connection with them, proves that the value of the instructional side of the lectures is becoming more and more appreciated. The subjects of the lectures were arranged with regard to their permanent value as well as their timeliness. The primary object of the courses is to spread abroad the best information that is the result of scientific knowledge and to give that inspiration to the good life which should characterize all our citizens. The scientific lectures are illustrated by experiment and include topics that bear on health, such as First Aid to the Injured, and the Prevention of Tuberculosis. A most noticeable result has been the increase in serious reading.

The method of circulation is by having what is known as the platform library. A syllabus is prepared in connection with each course of lectures, and in this syllabus a selected bibliography is cited. The most popular books are chosen, and several copies of the best book are placed at the disposal of auditors, free of charge. When the sixty-five Carnegie libraries shall be completed, it is hoped that the lecture system will be able to even more

fully coöperate with these libraries, so that they can supply the demand for books in connection with the lectures, and the outlook for this is all the more favorable since in many of the library buildings lecture halls will be provided.

The free libraries of the city have felt the impulse of the lectures, as evidenced by the increase in reading of the best books and the inquiry for the latest books of information. In many of the libraries special bulletins containing lists of books relating to the lectures have been posted.

During the week beginning May 24, a supplementary course was given as a part of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New York as a municipality. Seventy of the lectures were in school halls and thirty exhibitions were in public squares and parks. Two lectures were in the Italian language, one in Yiddish, the others in English. To illustrate the indoor lectures over two hundred slides were prepared, and nearly as many were used at the outdoor exhibitions. Among the latter were moving pictures, showing the work of the department of street cleaning, the turning out of a fire brigade, a police parade, the approach of Brooklyn bridge at a busy hour, and one showing the crowds on Fifth avenue. The total attendance at the indoor lectures was 26,234; at the park exhibitions, 331,000.



THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

The People's Institute, New York, now in its seventh year, proposes to erect a People's Hall, containing a large central auditorium to serve as forum, church, hall of music and theater, containing also smaller halls and classrooms for special work, library and reading room, corridor for art exhibits, basement gymnasium and swimming tank, roof garden, and offices for allied organizations.

This project is the outgrowth of experience in offering free courses of instruction by lectures in social science, history and literature, Sunday evening ethical addresses, the organization of a self-supporting branch "People's Club," etc.

The striking success of the "People's Forum," a weekly mass meeting in Cooper Union for free discussion of public questions, is evidence of the institute's fundamental purpose. The institute, as such, does not ally itself with any political, social or religious party, movement, or sect. It respects all differences of opinion, and, by the cultivation of a spirit of tolerance and fraternity, seeks to unite all in a common effort for the advancement of the individual and of society. During the past year a number of civic officials accepted the invitation to appear before this forum in person. Votes

of the audiences against changes in the tenement house law, and in favor of proposed child labor laws and in favor of municipal electric lighting plant are significant.

A course of five symphony concerts (season tickets 25 cents) drew "standing room audiences." Recitations of Shakespeare's plays attracted audiences of 2,000.

The estimated attendance at these courses in Cooper Union during a season from November to May is 150,000. Charles Sprague Smith is managing director.



INSTRUCTION IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

In seeking to establish the best instruction concerning municipal government in American educational institutions the National Municipal League deserves prompt coöperation on the part of public-spirited citizens and school authorities. Last April the league appointed City Superintendent of Schools Wm. H. Maxwell, of New York, chairman of a committee on this subject, with power to select associates. Sub-committees have been appointed and as a result of conferences two sets of questions have been prepared for the purpose of obtaining data concerning instruction in high schools and in elementary schools. These questionnaires ask for definite information regarding courses already established, character of and need for text-books, syllabi of civics teaching, accounts of experiments in self-government, opinions regarding the most effective methods, etc. The information gathered will be edited carefully and prepared in such form as may appear to be of widest public service. The committee desires to secure names of persons especially qualified to speak on these matters, and asks that communications be addressed to the secretary, J. J. Sheppard, principal of the High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th street, New York City.

We append the names of other members of the committee enlisted in this important movement so that persons may coöperate with those to whom they have most convenient access:

President Thomas N. Drown, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.; President John H. Finley, College of the City of New York, New York City; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary National Municipal League, 121 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Elmer E. Brown, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. John A. Fairlie, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; B. F. Buck, principal Lake View High School, Chicago, Ill.; George H. Martin, Board of Supervisors, Boston, Mass.; Jessie B. Davis, Central High School, Detroit, Mich.; Albert Shaw, editor *The American Review of Reviews*, New York City; Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, 156 East 38th street, New York City; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; E. V. Robinson, principal Central High School, St. Paul, Minn.; James B. Reynolds, secretary to the mayor, New York City; Aaron Grove,

superintendent of schools, Denver, Col.; Calvin N. Kendall, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, Ind.; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md.; Richard G. Boone, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles C. Burlingham, ex-president board of education, 45 William street, New York City; Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University, New York City; Charles McMurray, DeKalb, Ill.; Oliver P. Cornman, principal N. E. Grammar School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick L. Luqueer, principal public school 126, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. Henry W. Thurston, Chicago Normal School, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Richardson, first vice-president, National Municipal League, Philadelphia, Pa.

The chairmen of sub-committees are: History of Instruction in Municipal Government, Mr. Sheppard; Literature, Mr. Finley; High School Program, Mr. Edmonds; Elementary School Program, Mr. Luqueer; School City and Other Forms of Public Government, Mr. Martin.



HOME LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO

An interesting report which promises great things for the extension of library influences in Chicago in the near future was presented on behalf of the Committee on Home Libraries by its chairman, Miss Renée B. Stern, at the November meeting of the Chicago Library Club. The idea of bringing books closer to the people, especially to the humbler portions of the city, than is possible with the ordinary machinery of the public library, has been steadily gaining ground within the last few years. Indeed the Chicago Library Club has long had a committee on "Home Libraries" and owns a number of choice small collections of books in compact, easily transportable cases, which have been moved to different localities under the supervision of a "visitor," who seeks to interest the residents, especially the children of the vicinity, in the books and their use, by means of personal talks given in their homes. The little that has been accomplished in this direction by the club has been due to the unselfish interest of a number of the members who have given their time without stint to the enterprise, and the project has necessarily languished considerably for want of systematic supervision. The report submitted shows that the work is now being put upon a sound basis under proper supervision and care.

The Bureau of Associated Charities has long recognized the value of Home Libraries in its campaigns for social betterment, and has acquired and attempted to make use of collections of books in this way. While the Library Club has found itself handicapped chiefly by the lack of funds, the Bureau of Charities, on the other hand, has felt most keenly the need of expert assistance in the care and selection of its libraries, such as could come only from persons familiar with library methods and resources. It is proposed, therefore, to join these two forces together, and the Bureau of Charities

has expressed its willingness to meet the club half way. It offers the use of its books, together with assistance in transferring and locating the libraries. The club is to furnish a superintendent, whose duty it shall be to give time to the management of the libraries and to securing a sufficient number of visitors, several of whom have already volunteered.

One of the professors of sociology at the University of Chicago has offered to furnish several of his students as visitors, and more can in all probability be obtained through the various social settlements and from the church societies.

It is proposed that the Chicago Library Club and the Bureau of Charities provide a joint board to manage the Home Libraries; and that funds required to pay a moderate salary to an expert librarian who shall act as a superintendent of the volunteer visitors and supervise the whole work, and the traveling expenses and repairs, and incidental outlays be raised by an appeal to the public for an annual subscription.



THE LESSON OF McDUGAL ALLEY

What can be done in the way of transforming squalid and unseemly places is illustrated in the transformation of McDougal alley in New York. For many years this alley was given over on one side to the stables of the aristocratic residents of Washington Square, and on the other to the rear of the abodes of the poorer class of residents on Eighth street, many of which had been allowed to run down and become almost nuisances. The alley is said to have been the resort of undesirable classes and generally of a disreputable character. Now it is not only one of the cleanest places in New York, but it has been made over into a sightly street and is frequented by some of the best people in all New York; indeed it may almost be called a show place. This work of transformation has been wrought out by the sculptors like H. K. Bush Brown who have made it their headquarters. Old stables have been made over into commodious studios and the street has been made not only clean and wholesome, but really artistic in its way. The filth and squalor of the past have given place to cleanliness and healthfulness, and in a measure to beauty. The lesson of McDougal alley is a striking one. It shows what a little persistence, brains and public spirit can do when intelligently applied. There is no reason why there should be any unsightly spots so far as cleanliness and health are concerned. There needs only to be applied those qualities which have made McDougal alley a thing of beauty and joy to those who frequent it.



BUSINESS BODIES AND MUNICIPAL REFORM

Among the successful contributions to municipal administration none is more marked than that of

the Committee on Uniform Municipal Accounting of the National Municipal League. Its schedules have been adopted by Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn and Newton. The municipal accounts of the entire state of Ohio are now being arranged in conformity with the recommendation of a member of this committee.

In one of the leaflets issued by the National Municipal League, George Burnham, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Business Bodies, refers to the growth of the interest in questions of municipal government and kindred social topics manifested by boards of trade and chambers of commerce. He refers especially to the fact that the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken such active part in municipal politics and that it appointed the famous "committee of fifteen" to attack the protection and fostering of vice. In Boston, a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Board of Trade and other organizations, has secured the passage of a state law providing for the nomination and election of aldermen for the city of Boston at large instead of by wards, and it also proposes to take part in the election of honest and competent aldermen.

Among the civic improvements fostered by the Merchants' Association of San Francisco are the establishment of juvenile courts and the observance of civil service provisions contained in the city's new charter.

Reference is also made to the factory betterment work under a special committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, while another special committee of the same body has made a comprehensive investigation of housing conditions.

Mr. Burnham further says:

What is the significance of this interest of bodies primarily organized for commercial advancement in problems of municipal government? Does it mean that the time-honored axiom that politics with its disrupting influences should not enter into organizations formed for purely business objects, has been abandoned by thinking men? Not at all. The principle is as sound and unassailable as ever. None of the bodies whose municipal activities we have cited above, would tolerate for a moment any attempt to enlist their influence for either of the great national parties in the coming presidential campaign. Thinking men have come to realize, however, that the government of cities is mainly a question of business administration, and that such questions of policy as must and should divide the citizens, are quite separate and apart from questions of state and national policy. They have come to see, therefore, that the cities must first be freed from the grasp of the piratical machines masquerading as "political" organizations before real questions of policy can come to the front; and that, in any event, it is vital to a city's commercial interests, that its business affairs and administration should be honestly conducted in a business-like way. It is notorious that the machine in any city always reflects the popular sentiment in national politics, being Republican in Philadelphia and Democratic in New York, but it is also well

known that it is always ready to sacrifice the national party interests for the control of the cities' revenues, the real object of its existence.

We look to see the tendency among our commercial organizations to interest themselves in municipal reform, grow. Many of our trade organizations, especially in the West, have as their chief object the attraction of new residents and business enterprises. In the picturesque language of the day, they are formed to "boom the town." What better way could possibly be devised for this purpose than first to place the town's public affairs on a thoroughly honest and business-like basis? If you can say to a man seeking a place to locate a manufacturing enterprise, "Our city is well governed. Your taxes will be spent for the public welfare and not go, two-thirds into the pockets of a band of pirates who have us by the throat, and one-third towards an efficient conduct of the public business. Your employees will find sanitary housing conditions in our place and their children will find admirable schools on the one hand and efficient police protection against vice and crime on the other." If your statement can bear this complexion, is not your inducement to the hesitating capitalist greater than anything you can offer in the way of cheap land and temporary release from taxation?



THE REFORMER

Before the monstrous wrong he sets him down,—
One man against a stone-walled city of sin.
For centuries those walls have been a-building;
Smooth porphyry, they slope and coldly glass
The flying storm and wheeling sun. No chink,
No crevice lets the thinnest arrows in.
He fights alone, and, from the cloudy ramparts
A thousand evil faces jibe and jeer him.
Let him lie down and die; what is the right,
And where is justice, in a world like this?
But, by and by, earth shakes herself, impatient;
And down, in one great roar of ruin, crash
Watch-tower and citadel and battlements.
When the red dust has cleared, the lonely soldier
Stands with strange thoughts beneath the friendly
stars.

—E. R. Sill.



VACATION SCHOOLS, PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION CENTERS

The demand for the increased use of school buildings has been met in the establishment of vacation schools, vacation playgrounds, and recreation centers. The work in these schools is largely along the line of manual arts and occupations. We find the usual kindergarten organization and exercises, and we also find social occupation classes for children just beyond the kindergarten age. Others work, not only in drawing, shop work, and manual training, which might be expected, but also have exercises in nature study, basketry and cane-weaving, leather work, weaving, fret sawing, metal work, knife-carving, sewing, raffia and cord work, doll dressing, millinery, embroidery, crocheting, and knitting, cooking, and domestic science. In order that civic pride and interest may be awakened—a thing so necessary in a large city—lessons in local colonial history are given and excursions organized to points of interest and historical monuments. Probably no feature of the work of the public schools of the city of New York aroused the

interest of the members of the Mosely commission as did this.

There are many incidents attending the conduct of these schools which are of the greatest interest. Perhaps not the least is the fact that the mothers of the children come and beg that they too may receive instruction in the things which their children are learning to do with their hands.

The aggregate attendance in these schools during the past summer season was:

Summer schools, 567,891 for thirty days, an average attendance of 16,630.

Playgrounds, 2,214,594 for sixty-five days, an average attendance of 34,071.

Recreation centers, 1,500,000, from September 1, 1902, to June 15, 1903.

Evening roof playgrounds, 1,133,696, for forty-eight days, an average attendance of 23,618.

—Edward L. Stevens, in *The School Journal*, New York.



HANDICRAFT WORKERS AND CIVIC BEAUTY

Among the intimate and practical relations of the worker in arts and crafts to the cause of civic beauty, Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson cites the following, in the December *Craftsman*:

"There is no better field of activity than the town itself, nor is there any which is worthier of the craftsman's zeal, nor any toward which he has a more definite obligation.

"If in the village or small town there are lacking some of the utilities of the street that in cities present an opportunity, there still are many possessed in common, and always there are the civic celebrations to be arranged artistically. The small community has, too, some furnishings to take the place of the urban utilities. It is not many months since the club women of a New England state offered a prize for the most artistically designed guide and finger posts for country roads. In the town bulletin board, which is the feature of the village green, and in the bulletin board which is fastened so conspicuously to many a church, there is afforded another chance. The fountain and the band-stand are still more conspicuous. The waste receptacle by its present slipshod construction gives more often an impression of untidiness than of the reverse. The planting, that is properly coming to be considered a form of handicraft, is always of importance, in the private home grounds, since they border the street, as well as in the public places. If there must be bill-boards, these can be made neater, more attractive, and harmonious than they are; and, in at least the cities and larger towns, the crest or arms of the municipality can be fittingly worked into the design of all the municipal furnishings.

"The great merit of all this work, its special advantages and invitation to the craftsman, is that, if the object is to be really a work of art, it must be made to suit the spot for which it is designed. This exact fitting to environment, which means not only the adjustment of proportions and the harmonizing of colors and materials, but also the welding into its construction of the spirit of the place, makes it just the problem that the artist loves, gives to it the possibility of personality, and insures it against the successful competition of the design which, in another town or among other surroundings, has proved to be of value. The arts and crafts workers of every town have their chance."

THE EXPOSITION "MODEL STREET"

No single projected feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition aroused more widespread public interest than the so-called "Model City." Unfortunately the fair authorities cut down the appropriation for this feature to the meager sum of \$25,000. Despite this fact and other discouragements Mr. Kelsey has been instrumental in raising some \$200,000 from various sources. San Francisco heads the list with an appropriation of \$40,000, while Atlanta, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and New York have appropriated \$25,000 each. The Scranton International Correspondence School and the National Cash Register company will erect interesting buildings. To produce a harmonious group adequate authority should be given to the superintendent of this exhibit and friends of the project should not fail to emphasize this necessity as promptly, effectively and directly as possible.



GREATER NEW YORK ACTIVITIES

From a contract recently awarded, reports to the press describe a new public school building on Hester street, facing Seward Park and Playground. New York, as the largest school in the world. These figures are given out: Cost of site, \$518,000; construction, \$519,049; total cost, \$1,037,049. Height, six stories; frontages, 75, 200 and 200 feet; 2,635,850 cubic feet of space in the building. Four elevators will be installed. Separate entrances for boys and girls, making really separate schools for each. Basement auditorium seating 1,600. Offices of principals on first floor. On the sixth floor gymnasium, cooking room, workshop, baths and locker rooms. Teaching force of two principals and 124 teachers. Seating capacity for 4,500 pupils.

The High School of Commerce in New York City was opened in September, 1902, for the purpose of providing a broad and liberal training along with the principles and technique of commercial transactions. Besides such commercial studies as bookkeeping and stenography and typewriting, modern languages, science, mathematics, history, economics and law are included in the curriculum, emphasis being laid upon the commercial aspects of these subjects. A four years' course is prescribed and there is a fifth year of specialized study in such subjects as industrial chemistry, banking and finance, transportation and communication, business organization and management, diplomatic history and international law.

There were fifty-three vacation schools in Greater New York during the past summer, twenty-eight in Manhattan, twenty-three in Brooklyn. The vacation playgrounds numbered sixty-three, the open air playgrounds, ten, recreation piers, seven, after-

noon roof playgrounds, two, evening roof playgrounds, eleven, swimming baths, sixteen. A list of the subjects of training in the vacation schools contains art study, boys' basketry, bench work, chair caning, fret-sawing, burnt wood, weaving, leather, Venetian iron, millinery, girls' basketry, embroidery, knitting and crocheting, connecting class, kindergarden, domestic sciences, sewing, whittling and nature study.

The use of basements of school buildings for play centers in the evening offered to boys and girls over fourteen years of age is one of the practices established in New York. As a counter attraction to city temptations of the night and an addition to the usual night school work this is a striking example to other cities.

The enrolment in New York City's evening schools exceeds 80,000 persons. There are five evening high schools for men and five for women, sixty-five evening elementary schools, and 410 classes for instruction in English to foreigners.

The Girl's Technical High School of New York has a two years' course designed to equip girls as stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, saleswomen, buyers and members of other wage-earning callings.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences offers to the people in the neighborhood of 550 addresses, lectures, exhibitions, concerts, readings and department meetings during the season.



PUBLIC EDUCATION

Milwaukee claims to be the first city, west of New York, which has inaugurated a course of free lectures under the administration of the school authorities. With \$3,000 the committee on free lectures tried both the university extension plan of courses and miscellaneous lectures. Regular lecture centers are established in eight schools and from two to four lectures on unrelated topics are given in nine other schools. The result of the experiment has demonstrated the gratifying, if somewhat unexpected, fact that the regular courses have been more largely attended than the lectures on detached subjects. This is an evidence that a serious educational purpose rather than desire for entertainment has prompted the larger part of the attendance. It shows, too, that as an educational movement there is an abundant and productive field for public lectures. During the winter of 1902 the attendance at the seventy-two lectures was about 25,000, an average of nearly 350. Seventy-two lectures have been provided for this winter season, in seventeen different schools.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, the board of education has provided four courses of five lectures to the people in school buildings in different parts of the city.

Since 1898 the municipality of Boston has had a music department, whose function is "to spread a love for good music among the people by providing them with opportunities to hear it; to make it a familiar element of their life and interweave it with all public celebrations and festivities." The five trustees began by organizing a new municipal band so as to improve the open-air concerts. About forty summer concerts are given in parks, playgrounds, and on the common. About thirty winter orchestra concerts are given in school halls and other convenient places, many of them in the poorer sections of the city.



NOTES

The zoölogical department of the University of California is taking steps to establish a loan collection of bird skins by which they will be able to assist the public schools and other educational organizations to get a correct conception of the bird life of California. The movement has been inaugurated to satisfy the continual demand from the public schools for material of this nature, and it is being heartily supported by people interested in this branch of education. The nucleus of the collection is a number of specimens taken in 1894 from Southern Arizona. The department is also trying to establish a correct calendar of migration of birds from California.

The *Chicago Journal* makes a local application of the lesson set by the city of New York to all other cities regarding the railroad smoke nuisance. In granting certain ordinances permitting the railroad company to construct a new station in the heart of the city and make other extensive betterments demanded by a rapidly expanding traffic, the city made the condition that all of the trains of the New York Central should be hauled by electrical power when within city limits. To this condition the railroad company has agreed and is now expending between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars in the installation of the necessary electrical power and in obtaining electric motors. Such an elimination of smoke and noise might be easier for other cities than for New York as natural sources of electrical power may be available.

In one of the public schools of Yonkers, New York, No. 12, there is a patriotic custom which may well be followed by others. In February or March the children bring tin cans filled with earth to the school. Each can is labeled with the name of the pupil, and flower seeds or seedlings are planted and grown until Decoration Day. On that day the children march to the soldiers' graves and plant there what they have cared for during the spring months of school. The fact that many of these children are Bohemians adds interest to the ceremony and the practical application of nature study to patriotism.

A campaign for unity of plan in the development of improvements of Philadelphia marks the growth of civic beauty ideals among our municipalities. City Councils have been asked to appropriate \$5,000 for a representative and official committee to prepare plans for systematic improvement. The *Philadelphia Press* of December 5 contains important contribution to the creation of correct public sentiment on the subject, in interviews with Clinton Rogers Woodruff, civic improvement leader, and Frank Miles Day, architect. The latter warmly advocates an "outer park system" which by degrees shall girdle the city.

"It is startling to think that in twenty-five years (from 1888 to 1913), if the present rate of increase is continued, New York, with her history of two hundred and fifty years, will surpass London, with a lifetime of twenty centuries, and will become the capital of the world, that is, in wealth and population."—*The Story of the City of New York*.

Both John Burroughs and Ernest Thompson Seton have been announced as contributors of the *Century Magazine* for the new year. This is enterprising and should prove interesting, since Mr. Burroughs promises to continue to criticize his contemporaries by writing on current misconceptions in natural history.

Members of the Woman's Club of Leroy, New York, have suggested that instead of the customary soldiers' monument a memorial library building be erected. Tablets bearing the names of soldiers could be appropriately placed in the walls of the library, according to the views of these club women.

H. Langford Warren, addressing the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, asserts that the Arts and Crafts movement has suffered very much from being associated by many persons with socialism. The address occupies the December issue of *Handicraft*.

President J. Horace McFarland, of the American League of Civic Improvement, inaugurates a "Beautiful America" department in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*. The formation of Beautiful America Clubs is a part of the plan for this department.

The Keswick School of Industrial Arts is described by its founder, Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, in *The Commons* for November. This story of development of home industries is exceedingly interesting, especially to craftsmen.

An eight-day clock for the new Mitchell Tower of the University of Chicago has been designed and is being built by the pupils of the Chicago Manual Training School, boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Nebraska's new compulsory education and child labor law raises the age limit to fifteen years.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

GREATER NEW YORK

I

1. Roll-call: Give some fact about New York City.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to briefly analyze the interrelation of the civic topics grouped in the February CHAUTAUQUAN: "Greater New York," "Crafts in Secondary Schools," "Nature Study," paragraphs in "Survey of Civic Betterment" and "Highways and Byways."
3. Map Drill: Point out the different metropolitan boroughs as well as other geographical features.
4. Summary: Epitomize article on "Greater New York," by Charles Zueblin, in the February, 1904, CHAUTAUQUAN.
5. Brief Paper: "In What is New York Greater than Other Cities of the World?" (Compare with "Chicago at the End of a Century," by Edmund Buckley, in *The World Today*, October, 1903. See "London and New York: Some Contrasts," by Robert Donald, *Outlook*, June 28, 1902; "London and New York," by Sidney Brooks, *Harper's*, January, 1903.)
6. Reading: Selections from "Knickerbocker History of New York," by Washington Irving (Educational Publishing Co.).
7. Papers: (a) New York's Transportation Problem (see "New York's Great Transportation Problem," *Harper's Weekly*, January 10, 1903, double page panoramic picture; "Building New York's Subway," by Arthur Ruhl; "Difficult Engineering in the Subway," by Frank W. Skinner, *Century*, October, 1902); (b) "The Modern Transportation Problem" (with particular reference to your own community and state); (c) Good Streets and Good Roads in their Relation to Health, Wealth and Happiness.
6. Prophecy: (a) Attempt a forecast of growth and changes in the next six years (see "The Wonders of New York," by John Brisben Walker, *Cosmopolitan*, December, 1903; "The Amazing Growth of New York," *World's Work*, May, 1903). (b) A forecast of the next six years in your own city.
7. Symposium: The Child of the City (a) The Problem of a Home in Great Cities (see "A Great Municipal Reform," by Burton J. Hendrick, *Atlantic*, November, 1903; "The Roof Dwellers of New York," by Theodore Walters, *Harper's Weekly*, August 8, 1903—gardens and playgrounds in midair; "Housing Problem" in relation to rapid transit, etc., *Municipal Affairs*, vol. VI, No. 3; "The Work of a Woman Tenement House Inspector," by Mary B. Sayles, *Outlook*, December 12, 1903); (b) "The Perfection and Extension of the Public Schools" (see "Social Phases of Education" in "The School and the Home," by S. T. Dutton; "The Ideal School," by P. W. Search); (c) "The City and the Child" (see "The Children Out of School Hours," by Lillian W. Betts, *Outlook*, December 26, 1903; "What Reform has Done for the Children," *Outlook*, September, 26, 1903; "The Street Dwellers of Our Big Cities," *Harper's Weekly*, April 18, 1903—illustrates need of public playgrounds).
8. Paper: The Correlation of Health, Police, Street Cleaning and other City Departments (see "New York's Fight against Tuberculosis," by Charles H. Johnson, *Review of Reviews*, June, 1903; "The Duties of School Teachers in the Combat of Tuberculosis," by S. A. Knopl, M. D., *School Journal*, October 31, 1903).
9. Beauty in Modern City Buildings: (See "The New New York," by Randall Blackshaw, *Century*, August, 1902; "Beautiful Public Buildings" Appellate Court House, by Robert Ladegast, *Outlook*, February 2, 1902; "Art in Public Works," by Sylvester Baxter, *Century*, October, 1902;—aqueducts, water towers, power houses, reservoirs, bridges; "Decoration of Cities," *Municipal Affairs*, vol. V, No. 3.)

II

1. Roll-call: Give a fact or figure about some great city.
2. Reading: Selections from "A Plea for New York," by J. K. Paulding, *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1901, and "New York as a Cosmopolitan City," *Outlook*, Nov. 28, 1903.
3. Word Study: Definitions of Tammany, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, Fusion.
4. Book Reviews: "Letters from Home," by W. D. Howells (Harper & Bros.); "The Boss and How He Came to Rule New York" (A. S. Barnes & Co.)
5. Address: Municipal Reform in New York (see "Municipal Reform and Social Welfare in New York," by Edward T. Devine, *Review of Reviews*, October, 1903; "Men and Issues of the New York City Campaign," Ervin Wardman, *Review of Reviews*, November, 1903; "York a Dishonest City," by Josiah Flynt, *McClure's*, April, 1901; "New York: Good Government in Danger," by Lincoln Steffens, *McClure's*, November, 1903; "The Results of Reform in New York City," by Gustavus Myers, *Independent*, October 22, 1903; "Leaders in the Fight for the City of New York," *Independent*, October, 29, 1903; "The New York Campaign: The Real Issue," *Outlook*, October 10, 1903).

READING LIST

The references which follow are merely suggestive of some of the more accessible material treating of a few topics which may stimulate interest in many-sided "Greater New York." Numerous references under "Metropolitan Boston" should be studied in connection with "Greater New York."

See "New York City" and various sub-topics in *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, *Cumulative Book Index*, *Poole's Index*, etc.

See *Engineering Record*, *Engineering News*, *Scientific American*, *Street Railway Journal*, etc., for transit, street cleaning and related topics.

See maps in reports, guide books and other volumes noted below.

Free maps of Plaza Hotel, New York, and of various railroad passenger departments.

See newspaper almanacs for facts and figures.

"Guide to New York" (15 cents); "Trolley

Exploring" (10 cents); "Guide to the Brooklyn Navy Yard" (free); "Trolley Exploring" (10 cents) in the Eagle Library (Brooklyn *Eagle*); "Guide to Bronx Park" (zoological park and botanical gardens), George H. Daniels, New York (free).

"How to Get There in New York" (Hall Publishing Company, 6 East 42nd street, New York), 10 cents.

"Town Tips" (Home Life Publishing Co., 150 Nassau street, New York), 10 cents.

"Dictionary of New York" (D. Appleton & Co.), 25 cents.

Reports of Department of Education, New York City, on free lectures to the people, vacation schools and playgrounds, etc., and report of City Superintendent of Schools.

Reports of the People's Institute, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, etc.

Publications of City History Club, 23 West 44th street, New York.

Publications of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building, New York.

For inexpensive copies of historic documents address Old South Work, Old South Meeting House, Boston.

For information relative to art exhibits address Miss Florence N. Levy, 9 West 18th street, New York.

"Building and Health Laws and Regulations," "The Charter of the City of New York," "Civic Service Rubs," "Rapid Transit Laws," "The Tenement House Law and Building Code," etc. (Brooklyn *Eagle*), 10 to 50 cents.

"Municipal Misrule," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff and others (Brooklyn *Eagle*).

"Reform Through Social Work," by Theodore Roosevelt, *McClure's*, March 1, 1901.

"The Wastes of a Great City," by John M. Woodbury, *Scribner's*, October, 1903.

"Two Hundred and Fifty Years of New York," by Edward Cary, *Harper's Weekly*, May 30, 1903.

"New York," by Theodore Roosevelt (Longmans, Green & Company).

"Externals of Modern New York" (1880-1896), by Mrs. Burton Harrison, illustrated (A. S. Barnes & Co.).

"The Story of New York," by C. B. Todd (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

"Historic New York," by M. W. Goodwin, two volumes (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

Reports of Art Galleries and Societies, in *American Art Annual*, by Florence N. Levy.

New York Art Bulletin (weekly, November to May), 226 West 58th street, New York.

"Eagle Almanac" (Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*), including "City of New York Municipal Government."

"New York Zoological Park," by W. T. Gomaday (New York Zoological Society).

"A Brief History of the City of New York," by Charles P. Todd (American Book Company).

"Appleton's Dictionary of Greater New York" (D. Appleton & Company). The best guide published.

"Historic New York," by Maud Wilder Goodwin, and others (G. P. Putnam's Sons), including "The Bowery" (first series), "Tammany Hall," and "The New York Press and Its Makers in the Eighteenth Century" (second series).

"A Landmark History of New York," by Albert Ulman (D. Appleton & Company). Includes "Origin of Street Names" and a bibliography.

"New Amsterdam and Its People," by J. H. Innes (Charles Scribner's Sons). Illustrated by E. C. Peixotto.

"Nueva York Illustrada." (D. Appleton & Company).

"The Spirit of the Ghetto," by Hutchins Hapgood (Funk & Wagnalls Company). Studies of one section of New York's cosmopolitan people.

"The Story of Manhattan," by Charles Hensstreet (Charles Scribner's Sons). Includes a "Table of Events" from discovery of the Hudson to the making of Greater New York.

"The Story of the City of New York," by Charles Burr Todd (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Includes "Notable and Curious Events in the History of New York, Arranged Chronologically."

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

December 1.—Zion City industries and all of John Alexander Dowie's holdings pass under the control of receivers appointed by the federal court.

2.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, new British ambassador, is formally presented to the president.

4.—Martial law is declared at Cripple Creek, Col.; Governor Peabody issues a proclamation declaring Teller County in a state of insurrection.

5.—Speaker Cannon announces the assignments to the committees of the house.

6.—Adjutant General Bell issues a proclamation ordering all citizens of Cripple Creek to surrender their arms—death being the penalty for disobedience.

7.—Regular session of the fifty-eighth congress begins; President Roosevelt's message read to congress. Senator Collom opens the debate on the Cuban reciprocity treaty. President Roosevelt

again sends the nomination of General Wood to the senate. Fifteen thousand New England mill operatives have their wages cut, making eighty thousand who have suffered this winter.

8.—The receivership at Zion City is dissolved by Judge Kohlsaat.

10.—The National Contractors' Conference holds its first meeting in Chicago and plans for a permanent association. Federal grand jury at Omaha returns twenty-two indictments for post-office bribery and other causes. The National Civil Service Reform Association begins its twenty-third annual meeting in Baltimore. United States naval and military forces formally occupy Guantanamo as an America naval station.

12.—The Republican National Committee decides to hold the next national convention in Chicago, June 21, 1904. President Roosevelt selects W. I. Buchanan as special minister to Panama.

13.—Eight persons killed and fifteen injured in railroad wrecks in Iowa.

13.—At a public meeting in Washington resolutions were adopted denouncing the Mormon Church and calling on citizens of the United States to send protests against allowing Reed Smoot to remain in the senate.

15.—Patrick A. Collins, Democrat, is reelected mayor of Boston.

16.—The senate passes the Cuban reciprocity treaty by a vote of 57 to 18. Secretary Root assumes responsibility for General Wood's acts while governor general of Cuba. It is decided to hold the national convention of the Prohibition party in Kansas City, June 29.

17.—The Turkish minister in Washington protests against the sending of warships to take Consul Davis back to Alexandretta. The president signs the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

18.—The senate ratifies the treaty for promoting business relations with China.

21.—The United States Steel Corporation announces a wage cut of ten per cent in the Pittsburgh district; 80,000 men will be affected.

22.—Gifts to the University of Chicago amounting to nearly \$3,000,000 are announced.

23.—Sixty-eight persons are killed and over seventy seriously injured in a wreck on the B. & O. near Connellsville, Pa. By the closing of the mills of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago 6,500 men are thrown out of work. Secretary Moody asks congress for \$2,000,000 for armor and equipment of new warships being built.

26.—Twenty-two persons killed and thirty injured in a collision near Grand Rapids, Mich.

30.—By burning of Iroquois Theater in Chicago nearly 600 persons are killed and over 200 injured.

FOREIGN

December 2.—The canal treaty is ratified by the Panama junta within a day of its receipt. Korea opens the port of Yongampho to foreign trade.

4.—Russia and Austria propose that the powers administer Macedonia along the same lines that have been applied to Crete.

8.—The American consul at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, is assaulted by the police. General Reyes is elected president of Colombia.

9.—Consul Davis is blamed by the Turks for the trouble at Alexandretta.

16.—Governor Taft reaches an agreement with the friars by which the United States is to pay \$7,250,000 for the order's lands in the Philippines.

20.—The porte orders ample amends made to Consul Davis on his arrival at Alexandretta.

22.—Japanese warships are being concentrated at Port Arthur.

24.—Captain Dreyfus, by a decision of the commission on revision, will be granted a new trial on the charge of treason.

24.—Japanese government notifies the railways to be prepared to transport an army of 70,000 men.

28.—Captain Dreyfus proves that changes were made in documents written by him.

30.—Japan notifies powers that situation in the Far East is critical.

OBITUARY

December 2.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, famous medical specialist, dies in New York City.

4.—William M. Springer, United States congressman from Illinois, dies in Washington.

8.—Herbert Spencer, the famous philosopher, dies in Brighton, England. Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull, editor of the *Sunday School Times*, dies in Philadelphia.

10.—Rear Admiral Gerhardt dies in Stratford, Conn. Baron Arthur de Rothschild dies in Monte Carlo.

12.—John R. Proctor, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, dies in Washington.

20.—Frederic R. Coudert, American authority on international law, dies in Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Quiz: What is "Graft"? Give examples in business, politics, society, school, church, etc.
2. Papers: (a) Review of Congressional Proceedings to Date; (b) Catalogue of Most Important Events in the year 1903; (c) The Literary Deluge: What Shall We Read? (d) Character Sketches of General Leonard Wood, John Alexander Dowie, the late Henry Clay Trumbull, the late Gen. John B. Gordon.
3. Address: The International Right of Political Intervention.
4. Readings: (a) From "Autobiography of Seventy Years," by Senator George F. Hoar (Scribner's); (b) From "The Scab," by Jack London (*Atlantic* for January); (c) From "Organized Labor," by John Mitchell (American Book and Bible House); From "The Story of a Labor Agitator," by Joseph R. Buchanan (Outlook Co.); From "Industry," by John R. Commons (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for February).
5. Debate: Resolved, That in labor disputes workmen are justified in demanding as a condition of settlement that only union men be employed.

FOREIGN

1. Map Exercise: Call for sketch maps of Korea and her neighbors; compare with correct wall map secured for the occasion.
2. Papers: (a) The Issue between Japan and Russia; (b) Panama in History; (c) The Discovery of Radium and its Significance; (d) Character Sketch of General Rafael Reyes, president of Colombia.
3. Address: An estimate of the late Herbert Spencer.
4. Readings: (a) From Morley's "Life of Gladstone" (Macmillan); (b) From "The University of St. Petersburg," by Charles F. Thwing (*Harper's* for December); (c) From "People of the Abyss," by Jack London (Macmillan); (d) From "Central America," by J. W. G. Walker (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for February).

[Correspondence, inquiries concerning these current events programs and requests for further detailed information should be addressed to editor THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.]

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

SYSTEMATIC INSTEAD OF HAPHAZARD READING

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for 1903-04, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading which will help persons to understand the times in which we live. The course consists of the leading serial topics entitled "Racial Composition of the American People" and the "Civic Renaissance," together with the series grouped about these "key topics" entitled, "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

The brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word, education along lines that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comments on the current events with special reference to the "key topics," "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to substitute for haphazard this systematic reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course serials named above: "Racial Composition of the American People," "The Civic Renaissance," "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops or stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The programs outlined each month will be based upon the "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renaissance" with the idea of bringing out the interpretation of vital topics of current interest.

I

1. Summary: Article on "Industry," by John R. Commons, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. Discussion: Why should unskilled immigrant labor be considered industrially profitable?
3. Readings: (a) From "Organized Labor," by John Mitchell; (b) From "The Story of a Labor Agitator," by John R. Buchanan.
4. Address: The American Standard of Living.
5. Debate: Resolved, That Chinese exclusion laws are detrimental to the commercial and industrial development of the United States.

II

1. Summary: Article on "Greater New York," by Charles Zueblin, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. Discussion: Evidences of new civic spirit in New York.
3. Readings: From "The Battle with the Slum," by Jacob A. Riis (Macmillan).
4. Paper: Provincialism of New York.
5. Questionnaire: Three-minute replies to the question: Why and how far should the municipality provide recreation facilities?

Additional program material may be found in "Civic Progress Programs," "Current Events Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," etc., on other pages of this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL.D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

The monuments of a nation are the expression of its ideals. There are perhaps no two monuments more suggestive of our national ideals than those which stand on 59th street in New York City. One of them is St. Gaudens's latest achievement—the splendid Sherman statue, a monument to an American soldier, a great leader and preëminently a hero of war. The other is to a hero of peace, Christopher Columbus, an Italian, yet here in America representing national ideals as truly as if he stood upon his native soil. The gift of Italians to the city of New York in 1892, this monument illustrates very happily one of the many ways in which the varied racial composition of the American people expresses itself. Our Italian fellow countrymen are Americans and here in their adopted country it is most fitting that their national heroes, who belong to the world more than to any one country, should find a place. The Columbus statue was not the first expression of this Italian-American loyalty, for as early as 1878 a bust of Mazzini was placed in Central Park by the Italian residents, and ten years later they dedicated a monument to Garibaldi in Washington Park. Nor is New York alone in receiving the tribute of its Italian residents. Chicago's Italian professional men, members of the "Legione Giuseppe Garibaldi," dedicated a monument to Garibaldi in Lincoln Park in 1901.

FROM THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF 1904

To the Lewis Miller Class of 1904:—

I am happy to send you a few words of greeting through the columns of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. I often think of our class motto, "The horizon widens as we climb." We readily recognize the truthfulness of this in a literary sense as we continue our course of reading, but it is also true in congenial comradeship. The members of our class who have met at Chautauqua have become interested in each other and are eager to meet the many who have not been there. We are making plans for many reunions and social gatherings next summer hoping to become better acquainted and more interested in the subjects about which we have been studying during these four years. My trip abroad last summer shortened my stay at Chautauqua, but this year I shall endeavor to devote much time to class affairs. We wish every member might be with us to go through the Golden Gate. Come as early as possible in order to derive the greatest benefit from an interchange of thought and experience.

I know of no place in America where one can spend a vacation as pleasantly, profitably and inexpensively as in our beloved Chautauqua. I hope to be there by the last of June and at our W. C. T. U. headquarters in Kellogg Hall shall be glad to welcome any member of our class and to render any assistance in my power.

(MRS.) HELEN L. BULLOCK,
First Vice-President.

Elmira, N. Y., December 1, 1903.



AN IMPORTANT BOOK

It is a happy circumstance that at this time when thousands of Chautauquans are studying with interest Miss Spencer's articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art," Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have just brought out Mr. Lorado Taft's fine volume entitled "The History of American Sculpture." There has been great need for just such a work as this, treating the whole subject in a broad and discriminating way, and furnished with abundant illustrations. The author is himself an artist of rare gifts and has contributed in no slight degree to the enrichment of American sculpture. One feels throughout the book the enthusiasm which a writer must experience who is recording the development of his own art, and his intimate knowledge of the technique of sculpture enables him to set forth with nice discrimination the achievements of his fellow craftsmen. It is a great record of which any country may be proud, and it thrills us with a sense of the possibilities of American life as we realize what our author asserts, that "the story is but begun." In one hundred years our sculpture has passed from its first timid beginnings to a stage where it not only takes rank with the best work of the old world but has achieved a distinct national quality of its own. Mr. Taft truly says that the sculptor "must keep close to the people, but a little ahead," thus he will be the inspirer as well as the interpreter of our national life. We wish the book might be in the hands of every Chautauqua reader, for the charm of its style, the fascinating glimpses which it gives us of the men who have achieved, the beauty of its illustrations and the spirit of progress which breathes through it all. While the price, \$6.00, will prevent many individual readers from owning it, every library to which Chautauqua readers have access should be urged to own a copy.



MAZZINI
In Central Park, New York.

THE 1905 BANNER

The new banner of the Class of 1905 was unveiled last summer at Chautauqua, with appropriate ceremonies. Next year when the '05's are seniors, their banner will be published in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*. Meanwhile all members of the class should know that the banner, which is charmingly delicate in color and design, is the gift of Mrs. Maud May Parker, of New Orleans, La., and it will be a pleasure to them to see the following letter from Mrs. Parker which was read at the unveiling of the banner in August:

Dear Friends and Classmates:—

As a member of your class I deem it a pleasure and privilege to present to you this banner, a standard bearing alike our name, our flower and our aspiration. We have chosen an ambitious name and a more ambitious motto; but as the flag has been to the nation an emblem of strength and brotherly love, let us with friendship, class spirit and moral strength, so hold our banner that where our name is known, our cosmos flower is plucked, our poet is read, it will be deemed an honor to be a member of the Chautauqua Class of 1905. To do this we must indeed grasp the spirit of truth firmly, with a strong hand and stalwart purpose but we should not fall below the highest point, indeed, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp."

I consider it a great disappointment not to be present with you this summer. Some of us will meet in 1905. Some of us will never meet, unless



GARIBALDI
In Washington Park, New York.

reading the same books and thinking the same thoughts be meeting, but to one and all I send heartiest greetings and kindest remembrances.

Very sincerely,
New Orleans, La. MAUD MAY PARKER.



THE 1905 PIN

The class will also be interested in the following letter from the secretary concerning the pin. The third year of class life means a steadily growing class spirit and the pin is one of the expressions of class enthusiasm:

Dear Classmates:—

At one of our class meetings this summer it was decided that we take the cosmos, our class flower, as a design for our pin. The class authorized me to have one made and after some experimenting in order to get a satisfactory design, I am glad to report that the pins are ready. The accompanying cut will show the general appearance of the pin which will be available in several styles from 75 cents in silver to gold for \$2.50. Full particulars will be sent to any member of the class upon inquiry.



ELEANOR MCCREADY,
Class Secretary.

524 Ashland avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.,

SHALL WE SHUT OUT WORKINGMEN?

Circles will notice that the first week's program for this month gives many references to the Report of the Industrial Commission, and we again remind our readers of the value and interest of these publications which can be secured free of expense through the congressman of any district. They are full of most valuable material bearing upon current questions. Dr. Dowie, whose recent career in New York and financial troubles in Chicago, have brought him into prominence, figures also in the alien contract labor question, as shown in the report of the Industrial Commission. Circles which try the debate on the alien contract labor law as suggested will be surprised to find what good arguments can be brought out on both



GARIBALDI

In Lincoln Park, Chicago.

sides and how the investigation of these subjects will give them a personal relationship to labor questions which will be a good thing for their patriotism. If, as Dr. Ely says, one of the dangers of our country is the development of a class spirit, our part as Chautauqua students is plainly



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

In New York.

to enter into sympathy with as many classes of our fellowmen as possible.



SOME SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS UPON "PROVINCIAL TYPES IN AMERICAN FICTION"

1. How many of the stories deal with the period before the Civil War? 2. How does the work of the women authors compare with that of the men with respect to: Insight into character, fidelity to fact, strength of portrayal? 3. Which of the authors excel in depicting exciting adventures? 4. What stories have a particularly vivid setting? 5. In which does the charm lie in the method of the telling rather than in the incidents? 6. Does the fact that Miss Wilkins's and Miss Jewett's stories are not characterized by exciting incidents warrant the statement that a long settled community like New England offers less material for the romancer? 7. What connection has Uncle Remus with the folklore of other countries? 8. What is the character of the theology which appears in some of these stories? 9. Does it vary according to different parts of the country represented? 10. How does the Yankee dialect of Miss Wilkins and Miss Jewett compare with that of the "Biglow Papers"?

FOR WHAT DO WE PAY STATE TAXES?

Dr. Ely's chapter on "Public Expenditures" suggests an interesting field of investigation for a circle, in comparing the kinds of public activities undertaken by our different states. A dozen states representing different sections of the country, might be assigned to as many members. By sending to the state treasurer, a copy of the last auditor's report could be secured in which would be found the items of the year's budget. Of course there are certain activities common to all the states, but particular note should be made of educational developments, schools of forestry, etc. Many of us are quite ignorant of the functions of

our own state and will enjoy finding out wherein we differ from others.

Nothing can crush the human soul. Take away a man's hearing and we have a Beethoven. Close his eyes, and Homer sings "the tale of Troy divine." Put him behind iron bars and you have the "Pilgrim's Progress." Make his limbs useless, and the eloquent voice of a statesman sinks deep into the ears of men and fills them with awe. It does not matter where we are so long as we have light in our hearts, and make our dark ways ring with the music of burdens cheerfully borne and tasks bravely fulfilled.—*Helen Keller's preface to the story of her life.*

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MARCH

MARCH 4-II—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II, Chaps. II and VI.

MARCH 11-18—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People." Reread.

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II, Chap. IV.

MARCH 18-25—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II, Chaps. V and VI.

MARCH 25-APRIL I—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Reading Journey in Central America."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II, Chaps. VII and VIII.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

In the outline of reading for this month it will be seen that only one book is required, Ely's "Evolution of Industrial Society." It is thought that the circles will find it an advantage to concentrate their attention upon a single book and so give greater unity to the programs. Those which are anxious to add some literary features, however, may either give added attention to the study of "Literary Leaders," or begin the reading and discussion of "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

MARCH 4-II—

1. Roll-call: Each member should give the thought that has most impressed him or her in reading the article on Racial Composition for this month.
2. Paper: Some interesting facts regarding "induced emigration" (see report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pages 90, 116).
3. Reading: From Riis's "Out of the Tenements," "A Heathen Baby," or from "Survey of Civic Betterment" in recent numbers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Oral Reports: Three Methods of Evading the Alien Contract Labor Law: The Croatian Stave Cutters, Dr. Dowie's Lace Makers, Tailor Cases in Buffalo and Pittsburg (see report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 666-70).
5. Reading: Selection from "The Trust's New Tool—The Labor Boss," *McClure's Magazine*, November, 1903.
6. Debate: Resolved, That the Alien Contract Labor Law is not warranted by existing labor conditions (see report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 304-316; vol. XIX, pp. 957-969 and 984-988).

MARCH 11-18—

1. Roll-call: Reports upon paragraphs in "Highways and Byways."
2. Paper: A brief survey of our dealings with China and the Chinese (see Richmond Mayo Smith's "Emigration and Immigration," chapter XI, also report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 712-18; also Report of Commissioner of Immigration for 1902-1903).
3. Reading: Selections from "The Biography of a Chinaman," *Independent*, 55: 417-23 (Feb. 19, '03) or from "American Barbarism and Chinese Hospitality," *Outlook*, 72: 984-8 (Dec. 27).
4. Debate: Resolved that the Chinese Exclusion Law does more harm than good (see references above, also "Why the Chinese Should be Excluded," *Forum*, 33: 53-58; "Why the Chinese Should be Admitted," *Forum*, 33: 59-67; "Chinese Exclusion: A Benefit or a Harm," by Ho Yow, Imperial Chinese Consul General, *North American Review*, 173:314 (Sept., '01); "Chinese Question in California," *Outlook*, 70:883).
5. Oral Reports: "Italian Agricultural Colonies," "Bohemians as Farmers," and "Agricultural Distribution of Immigrants" (see report of Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 492-646; also vol. XIX, pp. 969-977).
6. Discussion: Prof. Ely's chapter on "Monopolies and Trusts."
7. Reading: Summary of Editorial Announcement in *McClure's Magazine* for November, page 108, or selections from H. D. Lloyd's "Wealth Against Commonwealth;" or from

"The Standard Oil" article in *McClure's Magazine* for December.

MARCH 18-25—

1. Roll-call: Reports on works of American Sculpture which each member has seen and the occasion when he or she saw them.
2. Review and discussion of Professor Ely's chapter on "Municipal Ownership."
3. Oral reports on City Possibilities: Some Suggestions from the White City (see CHAUTAUQUAN, 38: 373, Dec., '03); Public Ownership of Telephones (see "Municipal Monopolies," by Bemis, *Arena*, 27: 297 (March)); "How Boston has Experimented with Municipal Ownership" (see THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 38: 478, Jan., '04).
4. Discussion: What use would each member of the circle make of five hundred thousand dollars if it came into his possession. Careful thought should be given to this question and each member should prepare a statement working out the problem. The result will be of interest as showing the ideals and sense of responsibility of each member.

MARCH 25-APRIL 1—

1. Map Review: The Geography of Central America.
2. Roll-call: Answered by brief accounts of Central American towns (see encyclopedias and "A Trip to Central America," *Scribner's Monthly*, 15: 609 (Mar., '78)).
3. Reading: "An American Iron Worker in Central America," *World's Work*, 5: 2915-6 (Dec., '02).
4. Paper: How France regarded the future of this continent half a century ago (see *Century*, 64: 391-6 (July, '02)).
5. Oral Reports: The Significance of Germany in Central America Today (see *Public Opinion*, 30: 363 (Mar. 21, '01); Religious Forces in Mexico and Central America (*Missionary Review*, 25: 195-204)).
6. Brief: Reports on different states showing what is the nature of its public expenditures, the activities included (see paragraph in Round Table).
7. Discussion: Chapter on "The Inheritance of Property," by Professor Ely.

THE TRAVEL CLUB

Central America, while large in extent, is exceedingly limited in historic associations, and a single session of the Travel Club seems all that can profitably be devoted to the subject. We suggest that for clubs meeting twice a month, the first meeting be devoted to supplementary material relating to Mexico. Several of the works suggested in the programs for last month will repay careful reading, and an extra meeting devoted to Humboldt's travels, Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Mrs. Stevenson's "Maximilian in Mexico," and Lummis's "Awakening of a Nation" will contribute much to a larger appreciation of Mexico's historic past and her most hopeful present.

1. Map Review: The Geography of Central America.
2. Roll-call: Answered by brief accounts of Central American towns (encyclopedias

and "A Trip to Central America," *Scribner's Monthly*, 15: 609, Mar., '78).

3. Reading: "An American Iron Worker in Central America," *World's Work*, 5: 2915-6 (Dec., '02).
4. Paper: How France regarded the future of this continent half a century ago (see *Century*, 64: 391-6 (July, '02)).
5. Oral Reports: The Significance of Germany in Central America Today (see *Public Opinion*, 30: 363 Mar. 21, '01); Religious Forces in Mexico and Central America (*Missionary Review*, 25: 195-204.)
6. Discussion: Nicaragua versus Panama (see *World's Work*, 3: 2018 (Apr., '02), *Review of Reviews*, 25: 134 (Feb., '02) and other references in magazine).

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON FEBRUARY READINGS

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. An American Jewess, poet and philanthropist born in New York City, 1849; died 1887. Her poetry, much of which is related to the Jewish people, showed artistic qualities of a high order. Several of her translations from medieval Hebrew writers have found a place in the ritual of American synagogues. When the destitute Russian Jews began to appear in great numbers in New York she interested herself actively in providing technical education to make them self-supporting. 2. The proposed settlement of Palestine by the Jews. The idea was matured by a German Jew, Dr. Herzl. The shareholders of the organization are found in Europe, America and South Africa. It is as yet a "poor man's movement" and the funds raised were, two years ago, insufficient to start the project. American Jews have been little influenced by it, but its projectors look upon it as the hope of the Jews of the Russian Empire. 3. Ferdinand and Isabella under pressure from Torquemada, the Dominican inquisitor-general, commanded all Jews

refusing to become Christians, to leave the country and to take no gold nor silver with them. Some 300,000 resolved to abandon the land which had become almost a second Judea to them. Their privations were incredible, as nearly every other country showed the most cruel hostility. 4. At Helsingfors. 5. He gave fifty millions to the Jewish Colonization Association by which colonies were established in the Argentine Republic. Endowed the Galician schools with five millions, and offered Russia ten millions for schools provided no distinctions should be made in race or religion. The offer was declined. He gave two and a half millions to establish a fund in New York for educating and Americanizing Russian and Roumanian Jews. 6. Attempts have been made to start agricultural colonies but the Jews are largely settled in the cities, New York taking the lead. 7. Chiefly in the manufacture of clothing.

"READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. In Yucatan. For its ruins of ancient cities.

2. Baron Alexander von Humboldt. Celebrated German scientist and author, born in Berlin 1769; died there 1859. The results of his expedition to Mexico and South America in 1799-1804 were published in a series of volumes. He also made a scientific trip to Siberia and the Caspian Sea. The greatest of his works, "Kosmos," was published in 1845-58. 3. The great pawn-shop founded and endowed by Count of Regla for the relief of the poor. It stands on the site of the palace of Cortez and has had a career of great usefulness. 1775. 4. A magnificent driveway several miles in length leading from the City of Mexico to the castle and park of Chapultepec. It is to be adorned with statues of men famous in Mexican history. 5. God of the Air who instructed the natives in the use of

metals, agriculture and the arts of government. Having incurred the wrath of one of its gods, he had to leave the country but the Mexicans look for his reappearance. 6. Precious metals, henequin (sisal), coffee, cabinet woods, cattle and tobacco. 7. On the west coast. Acapulco and San Blas are two of the finest harbors in the world. 8. February 5, 1857, adoption of the federal constitution. May 5, 1862, victory over French at Puebla. May 8, birthday of Hidalgo. May 15, 1867, fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian. June 21, 1867, capture of City of Mexico by Liberal forces. September 15-16, 1810, declaration of independence by Hidalgo at Dolores. 9. Don Luis Terrazas, "King" of Chihuahua. 10. The abolition of the interstate custom house with the other duties.



LIBRARY SHELF

DR. ELY'S "STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY"

The following paragraphs contributed by Dr. Richard T. Ely regarding the plan and scope of his "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society," will prove helpful to and be appreciated by the many Chautauquans who are now reading the book:

First of all, attention is called to the fact that the title is "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society." It did not occur to me that any one would suppose that I intended the work for anything more than the title implies. A complete treatment of the subject, however condensed it might be, would necessarily fill several volumes.

This work is a collection of essays. Nevertheless the unity in the whole work was so clearly in my mind that it seemed to me that it must at once be obvious to the reader. I am inclined now to think that it might have been advisable in various places to bring out more clearly than I do the development of my thought. At the same time I must frankly say that while I attempted to write as clearly as possible, I did not suppose that I was writing a book which could be followed understandingly without careful study.

Part I traces out, in the briefest way, the broad general lines of industrial evolution, in order that it may serve as a basis of the treatment of present problems brought us by this industrial evolution. This Part I covers familiar ground, and, for the most part, uses well-known results of the investigations of other authors. There has been an attempt, however, to substantiate the position of those who hold to the old familiar classification in the treatment of economic stages, by new illustrations, taken, for the most part, from American life. The treatment is general in character, and represents a normal, if not universal, course of development on the part of nations which have reached the highest stage of industrial civilization. Under the "Industrial Stage" there is a sub-classification which has not been given heretofore, although it may have been implied in the writings of others. An attempt has also been made to harmonize the results reached by Professor Carl Buecher, in his work, "Industrial Evolution," with the classification of earlier writers. The same is true with respect to the classification given by Professor Giddings in his essay on "The Economic Ages." It is thought, also, that the treatment of economic classes in Chapter IV is somewhat different from the customary treatment, in the United States at least. The presentation in Chapter V, "The Recent

Tendencies in Industrial Evolution," is somewhat different from that of most writers on this subject and it is hoped that fruitful lines of further investigation are suggested.

If it is made clear that our current problems are essentially problems which have been brought us by industrial evolution, that itself is something. It is believed that Part I shows us the essential nature of these problems. If they are taken up in their logical order, it is natural to treat competition first of all. This is the first great fact, it seems to me, which has been brought us by industrial evolution, and carries with it in one way or another, many other problems. After the subject of competition is treated in Chapter I of Part II, it is found necessary to make further distinction, to define competition more carefully. This is done in Chapter II, on "Rivalry and Success in Economic Life." Chapter I on competition discloses the fact that efforts of an altruistic and scientific kind are made to lessen the harshness of competition by philanthropic measures. Education, sanitation, and medicine, all endeavor to keep men alive and to make them survive in the competitive economic struggle. It has been held by some that the result must be race deterioration. On this account the "Relation of Social Progress to Race Improvement" is considered, and results different from those which are found in current economics are reached. I believe that thoughtful persons have been able to detect a widely prevalent skepticism concerning the efficacy of all our present efforts to elevate mankind, although the underlying cause of this skepticism is not often clearly expressed in words. The reason for the skepticism is found in conclusions drawn from biological science, but which are drawn without an adequate examination of all the forces at work. Medicine is achieving great triumphs in keeping men alive who in an earlier age of civilization would have perished. Sanitary science has achieved great triumphs in life-saving. In great cities the death rate has fallen often one-third and perhaps even more. Millions of human beings are alive today who would be dead had we the sanitary conditions which existed in the Middle Ages. But is this worth while, if the result is simply to keep alive a feeble race? We have also our various philanthropic agencies which minister to the poor and needy, and we have been inclined to rejoice in them as an outcome of our Christian civilization; but are they worth while? Should we not allow an unrestricted struggle for life to kill off the weak

and feeble, in order that a stronger race may survive? I endeavor to give reasons for the belief that pessimism concerning the ultimate outcome of altruism and science is unwarranted. My belief is that the more thorough and scientific our investigation of the facts involved, the clearer it will become that modern civilization means increasing physical vigor and a higher degree of economic efficiency on the part of the population.

The relation between competition and monopolies is of the closest sort. There are, indeed, those who hold that competition inevitably terminates in monopoly. The logical order of treatment seems to be to let a discussion of monopolies follow that of competition. This explains the place of Chapter IV. Chapter V, dealing with "Municipal and National Ownership," presents one line of proposed remedies for the evils of monopoly.

One of the questions which monopoly raises is this: To what extent has our present industrial order led to concentration of wealth? An attempt is made to answer that question in Chapter VI. The "Inheritance of Property" is next discussed as a remedy for an undesirable concentration of property and a method for its diffusion.

An attempt is made in Chapter VIII to show that with the evolution of industrial society we have reached a point where we cannot neglect public expenditure, if we would understand this evolution. The evolution of public expenditures has a close relation to the preceding chapters in several different directions.

In particular it may be mentioned that it is, in some considerable part, through public efforts necessitating public expenditures that men are being prepared for the struggle of the competitive life, and that endeavors are made to remove the evils of monopoly.

A question closely connected with the foregoing is this: What is the bearing of industrial evolution as so far considered upon the wage-earner? The author has believed that in a brief space he could not better present an answer to this question than in giving a review of the United States Industrial Commission's report on labor. The wage-earner's position finds further discussion in the chapter on "Industrial Peace." It is pointed out, however, that industrial peace is, in many cases, a matter in which the public interest is paramount, and that it must not be regarded as merely a question between wage-earner and employer. It is proposed in this chapter to classify industries and to treat the industrial disputes differently in the various classes. The author feels that it has been a mistake on the part of other writers to treat all industrial disputes as if they had the same general significance. The classification of industries with reference to conciliation and arbitration has pre-

viously been suggested by me in an article which appeared August 3, 1901.

A great deal of regulation of economic relations has been suggested in the chapters of the book which have thus far been mentioned. Herbert Spencer and his followers have made the claim that this regulation means a coming slavery. This leads the author to examine into the nature of industrial liberty and the influence of actual regulation and proposed regulation of economic relations upon industrial liberty.

Closely related with the foregoing discussions is an inquiry into the bearing of industrial evolution upon questions of right and wrong. It is attempted in Chapter XII to show that industrial evolution brings with it a widening and deepening range of ethical obligation.

Chapter XIII contains a view of Professor J. Mark Baldwin's book on "Social and Ethical Interpretations," because it has appeared to me, rightly or wrongly, that by printing this review, I could best elaborate a point which seemed logically to follow next. The aim in this chapter is to show that the development of altruism is as natural a process as the development of egoism, that the two, in fact, go together hand in hand. It is hoped, also, that it is made apparent that the processes of industrial evolution are favorable to the growth of altruism.

The socialists claim that, as a result of industrial evolution, socialism inevitably follows. This leads the author, in the last chapter, to examine into the possibilities of social reform, and to endeavor to show that these possibilities are so great as to render socialism needless. The conclusion which I reach is that, in its essential aspects, the present social order is sound, and that what is needed is an evolution along existing lines.

This is truly a large field which is outlined. Is it not, however, as strictly a scientific work to map out a field as it is to explore extensively one part of it? My attempt has been to do this work in a scientific spirit, and not to write a popular work in the ordinary sense of the term. I have, however, endeavored to make what I ventured to hope is a scientific work, intelligible to the ordinary reader, even if he is not a specialist in economics; while the economist may see many things in it which will escape the attention of the non-specialist. The aim of the author has been to avoid making any dogmatic assertions, or to present things as settled which are unsettled. Very often the best thing which we can do now is to say "perhaps," or "it may be." Surely economists in the past have made serious mistakes by dogmatic assertions, and it is in order to be careful in our statement of conclusions.



NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

As Pendragon called the Round Table to order, he held up a sheaf of newspaper clippings. "Here's my text for today," he said. "Don't neglect the press. You've no idea what an important work can be done by keeping the newspapers informed of your meetings. These clippings represent various kinds of communications. Here, for instance, are half a dozen programs of meetings to be held, giving time and place and some sug-

gestion of what is to be done. Then there are retrospective reports, and about these I want to say something. Many of these bear the marks of having been written up by a reporter who had to fill space but who didn't have a very clear understanding of the work of the circle. There is so much good material here for pithy little newspaper reports that it is unfortunate not to have the circle's work appear to best advantage. I suggest that you

have a press committee in the circle to prepare the reports and make them as varied and entertaining as possible. If you have some member endowed with what the critics call a light touch, let that one be your reporter. Don't be afraid of a little humor. Some of these accounts are so oppressively serious that it reminds me of the famous remark of Hon. Joseph Choate at a Yale banquet apropos of his difficulties with the daily newspaper, that he turned from 'the *World* which made vice attractive in the morning, to the *Evening Post* which made virtue distasteful at night.' We must not represent the circle as an utterly frivolous organization, neither do we want the public to shun us because our attempts at erudition, even of a mild sort, seem to rest heavily upon us. By the way," he continued, "I see there is a particularly good report here of the circle at Middle Hope, New York, and as their delegate is present, we shall be glad of their experience on this point."

"We were quite delighted at the result of our press work recently," replied the Middle Hope member, "when we received a request from some neighbors four miles away to be allowed to join our circle, as they had become greatly interested through our reports in the Newburgh city papers. We hope that next fall their interest may result in a new circle. We have a correspondent who furnishes these reports in connection with each meeting. Our circle is called the 'Morton' Circle, and our former pastor who organized the circle, we learn, has this fall become pastor at Chautauqua. This is our third year and we feel more enthusiasm in our work than ever before. We meet every week and have a program for about an hour and a half, taking up some one subject and using the suggestive programs as well as material from other sources. Our poet's evenings have been especially delightful, and the last meeting of each month is a social one when we have a short program, and devote the rest of the evening to music, games and light refreshments. We sent for government bulletins to help us in our study of the Negro question and altogether find ourselves delightfully absorbed in our studies."

"Your allusion to the poets," said a Chicago member, "reminds me of a very impressive meeting that I attended in November, at the Auditorium in Chicago. It was a memorial meeting to Henry D. Lloyd, the author of 'Wealth Against Commonwealth,' referred to by Dr. Ely. He was an earnest advocate of municipal ownership and had rendered great service in connection with the settlement of the anthracite strike in 1902. Several thousand people were present; speeches were made by John Mitchell, Miss Jane Addams and others. But what I started to say was that the atmosphere of the meeting was very

democratic and I noticed that of the two poets who were quoted by the speakers one was Whitman—the lines beginning:

"'Come I will make the continent indissoluble. I will make the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon.'"

"I confess in spite of Mr. Burton's delightful chapter on Whitman that I hadn't felt much drawn to him, but I decided to try again, so I got a copy of 'Leaves of Grass' and though I must say that I'm not an enthusiast by any means, and some things repel me, yet I think I begin to understand what he was trying to express and I feel a new interest in his work."

"It's the same old tune, I fancy, in different keys," remarked a St. Louis member with an approving nod of her head. "The poets and the sculptors, and the political economists are all singing it, and it's only a question, it seems to me, of our getting in tune with it. Our circle has been wonderfully stirred up over this course. You see we are new and everything comes to us with all the charm of novelty. We call ourselves 'The Point Comfort' Chautauqua Circle and we've had some most valuable papers, reading and discussions. We've been looking forward eagerly to Professor George E. Vincent's lecture on 'Education and Efficiency' which he gives before the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy."

"I see the new circle at Xerxes, Indiana, is represented by several delegates," said Pendragon as he smiled at a lively contingent of young people. "They look as if they might have some ideas to offer and we shall be glad to hear from them." There was a moment of consultation in the delegation and then a somewhat reluctant member rose to her feet. "I'm not used to speaking in public," she said, "and our circle is so very new that I don't feel quite sure of being able to say anything helpful. Perhaps you'd like to know about our social night. You see many of us were in the high school together and having 'larks' is one of our strong points. Of course we don't play all the time. You wouldn't think so if you could look in at one of our serious meetings, but we caught at a suggestion some one gave us earlier in the year to make our studies a means of adding zest to our diversions. So, like the 'Middle Hope' Circle, we give one night in the month to sociability. We adopted the plan of using the Reading Journeys for these occasions and it has worked very well. For November we had tableaux—scenes from 'Lords of the North' selected from the recommended readings on Canada. We read the book aloud, by holding our regular meetings early and having an hour for

reading at the close. In December we had a Christmas pie, a deep pan covered with brown paper and full of all sorts of absurd toys. Each of us had to draw from a hat a piece of paper on which was the name of a person or place associated with our readings, and we had to write rhymes to trace a connection between the two things. For January we departed from the reading, journeys and had a 'racial composition' evening. We had all the various nationalities represented and each one described some favorite hero of his own nation and then the audience guessed whom he meant. It was really very funny, for each one tried to act out his national characteristics and use occasional bits of dialect to fortify his position and the ingenuity developed was really astonishing. You should have heard Cee Ell Ess See describe his national hero, Confucius—but I'm afraid I'm talking too long."



"I clipped this item from a Boston paper the other day," said a Yankee member. "You know Boston always enjoys a little fling at New York and this seems rather apropos just here."

"The cosmopolitan character of New York City is well illustrated by the following incident:

"An Italian cobbler fought with a Chinese laundryman in Manhattan over a stovepipe job done by a German mechanic. A Hebrew tailor tried to make peace, and a crowd of Negroes gathered to see the sport. An Irish policeman arrested the Chinaman, and an American surgeon bandaged the Italian. Where else in the world could all this have happened?"

"Incidentally, it is to be noted that they were all Americans."



"Some brief reports from other new circles will be very much in order," commented Pendragon, as he surveyed the 1907 section. New England was the first to respond. "Our circle of eight," said the delegate from Boston, "was organized in the People's Temple in the fall and though we had hoped for a larger membership, we decided to start with whatever we could get and take as our motto 'Despise not the day of small things.'"

A neighboring member from North Dakota, looked at the courageous Bostonian with sympathy, as she remarked, "There are advantages in being away from the crowded centers. We seem to have plenty of time and space out on the Dakota prairies and our circle of twenty-one members is doing splendid work. We are specializing upon the literary part of the course."

"Perhaps I ought to explain to the new members," said Pendragon, "that the programs in THE CHAUTAUQUAN are as they are headed 'suggestive.' Each program often contains more than a circle can profitably carry out in an evening, but each circle must select what it finds most helpful. Some have access to libraries and reference books,

while others have to restrict themselves more closely to the required readings. But you must hear from another new circle. Let me introduce the delegate from Newark, New Jersey."

"I feel quite happy to report the 'Outlook, Circle of Newark, for it is the result of my visit to Chautauqua this summer," responded the delegate. "We have a membership of twenty-two and others to join later. We have the privilege of holding our meetings in one of the study rooms of our free library and this is a great advantage. I really had no idea it would be so easy to start a circle, but my friends took hold of the idea with surprising readiness. We hope to report progress a little later."

"There are great advantages," said Pendragon, "in meeting at a library, and I think you will all do well to consider this in planning your meetings. There are so many attractive illustrated reference books and bound magazines that you could use at your meetings with great freedom if you were in a library. I remember meeting with such a circle in Cleveland at one time and they were most enthusiastic over the arrangement. You'll notice some very live subjects for discussion in the March programs. The Chinese question is to come up and I hope some of our California circles will give us the benefit of their views on this subject."



"You alluded to the Wichita, Kansas, circles last month," said a member from Baxter Springs. "I wish you would ask them to report. I am of course interested in our state affairs and happy to report that our circle has reached a membership of twenty-eight so that it is quite probable that we shall start another."

"Before calling on Wichita," said Pendragon, "let me mention two letters which I have received; one from a 1907 circle at Milton, Pa., which reports sixteen members, and another large new circle in Brooklyn composed of both old and new members but which has named itself 'Washington' as a compliment to the new class. And now we must hear from Wichita, for this newspaper report which I have received shows remarkable progress."

Miss Kinkead of the Sunflower Circle very cordially presented the greetings of the Wichita circles, saying as she did so, "I'm afraid you've called upon the wrong person if you want critical suggestions, for I'm such an enthusiast that everything seems quite perfect. It is true that we have fifteen active circles in Wichita, including about three hundred members, and a flourishing Alumni Association numbering one hundred and twenty-five. We also have a Chautauqua Union which brings us all together once a year with a literary and social program which has come to be a great event. Our Mrs. Piatt who is the Chautauqua



WHERE ARE THE CLOTHES THAT HAVE RUBBED

to pieces this washboard; gone before their time—your health and temper, too? PEARLINE does away with the rubbing; prolongs the Life of Fabrics—yours, too.

PEARLINE

REDUCES

The Hours of Work

Health, Strength, Culture

PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT GRACE, hence PERFECT BEAUTY

are more to be desired than a pretty face, and they are yours for just fifteen minutes' intelligent work every day

It is not only a woman's privilege but her duty to be WELL, FULL OF VIVACITY, and BEAUTIFUL. I wish I could make you realize that true attractiveness is in perfect health, freedom of body, or grace, and in wholesome thoughts. These are your birthright and may be retained or regained by simply putting yourself in harmony with Nature; she will do more for you than drugs.

If you are nervous, if your vitality is at a low ebb, if you wish to be relieved of any of the so-called chronic ailments, write to me. I can strengthen your vital organs and nerves, bring your figure to symmetrical proportions by reducing prominent abdomen and hips, building up neck, chest and bust, teach you to breathe, and I can give you a clear skin, a good color and the delightful magnetism easy grace and the dignified character which bespeaks at once culture and refinement. The result will brighten your mind; the world will look sweeter to you, you sweeter to the world.

After twelve years of experience in teaching in person, I felt I could reach more women by mail instructions, and during the past eighteen months have helped 6,000 women to regain health and good figures. I study your condition and give you just the work adapted to your needs, no more. It is to my close personal attention to every pupil that I attribute my success. The happy, enthusiastic and appreciative letters received from my pupils daily are a source of great delight and pride and they speak more for me than I could myself.

The following are from reports taken from the day's mail.

"I will tell you what I have done so far: I have reduced weight 88 pounds, bust 6 inches, waist 4 inches, hips 7 inches, arm 2 inches." (I will send the name of this lady upon request.)

"Miss Cocroft, you would hardly know me. I have gained 28 pounds."

"The quivering, fluttering sensation in my HEART is gone and the NEURALGIA greatly decreased."

"My KIDNEYS are much better."

"I wish that women would WAKE UP and see what can be done for them."

"This week I have not been troubled with BILIOUSNESS. I am beginning to think that the age of miracles has not passed."

"My STOMACH does not trouble me at all now; I CAN EAT ANYTHING."

"My entire body feels so comfortable after all these years of utter weakness."

"Just think of it! to be relieved from constipation! Entirely free after having it for thirty years."

"You have benefited me greatly, noticeably in the straightening of the lateral CURVATURE in my SPINE."

"The RHEUMATISM has disappeared and I SLEEP such a RESTFUL SLEEP."

"I have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of GOOD, QUIET nerves."

"My MIND is much clearer and my MEMORY is much better."

If you will tell me your difficulties, I will tell you frankly whether I can help you. I have no wish to take pupils whom I cannot help. Were it not that pupils are finishing their courses daily, I could take no new ones.

If you wish, I will furnish you with names and addresses of women who have been helped and who have given me permission to use their names. For ten cents I will send you a little booklet, showing you the correct outlines of the body in poise and movement.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 408, 57 Washington St., Chicago.

Note—Miss Cocroft is President of the Extension work in physical culture. This position has given her a wide experience in persona work.



secretary here, has done such splendid service at Winfield and Ottawa as well as other assemblies that all the region round about us is pervaded with a Chautauqua atmosphere. Hoisington, Great Bend, Haysville, Coldwater, Viola, Godard, Caldwell, Oxford and Maize are some of the many Chautauqua towns in Kansas."



"Now we must turn back to New York City for a few moments," said Pendragon, "and hear from the Long Island Society of the Hall in the Grove. They had their annual banquet early in December when more than fifty were present. New officers were elected and the society reports that it was the happiest reunion in their history."

"To be in the spirit of the American year," replied the secretary, "we decided to have a program in memory of the Cary sisters, commemorating their coming to New York. The table to which we all sat down was decorated with various pretty paper effects, and from a radiant yellow pumpkin which served as a center-piece ribbons were stretched to each plate. At the ends of the ribbons were favors cut out of paper and enclosing a few 'search questions' to keep our guests' wits at work. We secured from the Perry Pictures Company tiny half-tones of the Cary sisters, and at each plate one of these was found, with suggestive quotations to fit the various courses of the menu."

"This was the evening's program:

"Violin solo.

"Reminiscences of the Cary sisters by a personal friend.

"Baritone solo, 'One Sweetly Solemn Thought.'

"Then we adjourned to the dining room and as the supper was served the following toasts were given interspersed with quotations by the members:

"1. To Alice Cary's Memory. 'Why,' read by Rev. R. H. Bosworth.

"2. To Phoebe Cary's Memory. 'Poor, Cold Cussed Pickled Beets,' read by Miss Teal.

"3. To Memory of Horace Greeley—Staunch friend of the Cary Sisters.

"'Purpose,' read by Mrs. A. T. Donner.

"The menu was suggestive of incidents in the lives of the famous authors, recalling dishes served at the weekly salon, as, for instance, Course III which consisted of dainty sandwiches tied with red ribbon and served with pickled beets, and Course IV, tiny cups of hot milk, two of which Horace

Greeley was in the habit of drinking at this home every Sabbath evening. At one point in the supper each guest pulled gently on his red ribbon and secured the favor attached to the end which was resting in the pumpkin. The questions on the favors had to be answered, and the successful competitor was rewarded with a picture of the Hall of Philosophy with Chancellor Vincent standing in the foreground."



"Our time is slipping away," remarked Pendragon as he glanced at his watch, "but I see the delegate from Sheffield, Pennsylvania, wants a word."

"I merely wished to say" he replied, "that so many have asked for the 'key' to the wedding and journey of the Historical Man and Woman that I've brought them with me and will dictate the answers." The key as he gave it was as follows, after which the Round Table adjourned:

1. Diana.
2. July 4.
3. Chautauqua.
4. Lohengrin.
5. Knox.
6. Methuselah.
7. Achilles.
8. Eva St. Clair.
9. St. Elizabeth's roses.
10. Athena.
11. Pocahontas.
12. Arachne.
13. Aspasia.
14. Clotilda.
15. Penelope's web.
16. Rebekah.
17. Narcissus.
18. Buffalo.
19. Denver.
20. Garden of the Gods.
21. San Francisco.
22. Manila.
23. Durbar at Delhi.
24. Constantinople.
25. Ephesus.
26. Belgrade.
27. Rome.
28. Carthage.
29. Rennes.
30. Paris.
31. Calais.
32. "Stone of Scone" at Westminster Abbey.
33. Washington.
34. Baltimore.
35. Chautauqua.

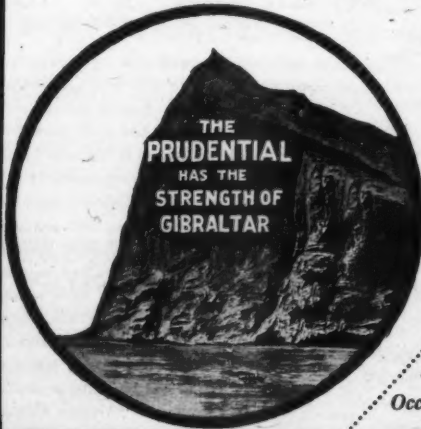


Last Month

We spoke to you about the advantages of Endowment Life Insurance. We told you how statistics show that there are over One Million Endowment Policies in force in this country, representing ultimate accumulations of over Two Billion Dollars. Also that 80 per cent. of the men who take Endowment Insurance at age 30, live to reap the reward of their foresight at the end of 20 years. We said that some interesting information would be sent on request. This offer is still open and you can avail yourself to-day. Suppose you do.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Company of America



JOHN F. DRYDEN
President

Home Office
NEWARK, N. J.

SEND THIS COUPON

Without
committing
myself to any
action, I shall
be glad to receive,
free, particulars
and rates of En-
dowment Policies.

For.....

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Dept. 23...

Talk About Books

In her previous books on astronomical subjects, Miss Clerke has exhibited a rare ability to popularize science without sacrificing scientific accuracy. This last book of her series is more pretentious than any former one. Besides giving an account of the present state of astrophysics (the consideration of the heavenly bodies under their physical aspect), her aim is to point out some of the problems yet to be solved, and to stimulate progress in the science. The subject is most interesting, involving the wonderful developments of the new astronomy, especially through the aid of the spectroscope and the sensitive plate. The book has two parts treating of solar physics and sidereal physics respectively. Planetary and cometary astronomy are omitted. The text is well illustrated, containing thirty-one separate page plates and fifty other figures. The general reader who is equipped with some knowledge of astronomy and physics, especially the theory of light, should find the book very interesting and instructive. At the same time, it is a book which the student specializing in astronomy will find a valuable and helpful addition to his library. W. H. B.

["Problems in Astrophysics." By Agnes M. Clerke. 5½ x 9. \$6.00 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The title, "Mind Power and Privileges," describes in brief phrase the contents of this book. It has much to say concerning the subjective mind, telepathy, suggestion, power of the mind over the body, hypnotism, habits, and Christian Science. The author is so clear, and his advice so helpful that the reader has little of that confusion of thought and skepticism which similar works so often produce. Mr. Olston accepts Hudson's hypothesis in "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" of the duality of the mind—objective and subjective, but chiefly confines his discussion to the nature, manipulations, and practical possibilities of the inner or subjective mind. The part which this inner mind plays will seem to many to be overstated, especially its control over the pathological conditions of the body. The book will prove, however, a valuable antidote to the habitual practice of taking drugs so common with many ailing persons. C. O. P.

["Mind Power and Privileges." By Albert B. Olston. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

Will Carleton has added another book of ballads to his already long list. "The Songs of Two Centuries," like his earlier work, is a collection of songs of a democracy—songs of the American people. They celebrate the simple joys and sorrows of life on the farm—presumably the Indiana farm—and the healthful outdoor life of forest or mountain. There are also songs of the nation—of war and peace, of the soldier and his home. It is

quite evident that Mr. Carleton is an expansionist in the highest sense of the term—a comparison of his "Greater America" or others of the "Songs of the Nation" with the poem on "The Dying Soldier in the Philippines" in a book of poems by Mr. Moody of Chicago, would be interesting—to the fair minded different views of the same subject are always interesting. Mr. Carleton's poetry, while by no means influenced by the scientific or cosmic spirit, is of interest as embodying the best thought and feeling of the average American intelligence—as such it will find a large audience.

M. D. E.

["Songs of Two Centuries." By Will Carleton. 5 x 9. \$1.50 net. New York: Harper & Bros.]

The presence of a book in the English Men of Letters series, which has now grown to forty-four volumes, both certifies in a measure to its character, and indicates its method of treatment. G. K. Chesterton's "Robert Browning" is true to the traditions of this library of biography, and yet an emphatically individual work. It lays claim to a place in the series by its candor of treatment, its discussion partly by chronology and partly by study of chief works, its conciseness, and its unfortunate lack of any bibliographical matter. It is individual in the brilliancy of a style which reminds one of Macaulay's in its love of balance and paradox, and which like Macaulay's puts us on our guard lest in its cleverness it overreach itself. It seems sound, however, and it is certainly readable.

P. H. B.

["Robert Browning." By G. K. Chesterton. 75 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"A certain underpaid, and not overworked, middle aged American writer," says Lawrence Hutton of himself, "a lover of British letters and of the makers of British letters, had a six weeks' vacation lately; and he spent it all at Oxford." The fruit of those six weeks is his very readable "Literary Landmarks of Oxford." Content with no vague and unestablished traditions, he sifted all the material presented him, discovered some that was new, and stated the whole in rather popular form. The book should not be read at a sitting; it is rather a work to be used for reference. Mr. Hutton's debt to Wood's "Actiæni Oxonienses" is of course great, and is frequently acknowledged. It remains for some one to write a similar companion piece to Cooper's "Actiæni Cantabrigienses." A careful cross indexing by names and by colleges doubles the practical value of the book.

P. H. B.

["Literary Landmarks of Oxford." By Lawrence Hutton. \$1.20. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.]

Remember



when fitting yourself for
business, that

Remington operators are
wanted everywhere

Other operators only
here and there.



Remington

Typewriter Company

Branches Everywhere.

327 Broadway, N. Y.

CONCISE ATLAS

Prepared Especially for
Reference Work with

A Reading Journey

In the Borderlands of the United States

Beginning in the September Chautauquan.

This latest of the famous Chautauqua Reading Journeys which have delighted so many readers is comprised of descriptive tours through the possessions of many of our most interesting neighbors.

Quebec
Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Ontario
Manitoba

British Columbia
Northwest Territories
Alaska
Hawaii
Philippines
Mexico
Cuba and Porto Rico
Venezuela

British Honduras
Guatemala
Salvador
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Colombia

The Concise Atlas will be of great assistance to every reader, and add much to the profit and pleasure to be had from the study of these countries. It contains a map of every country visited.

Fifteen Full-Page Maps Printed in Colors

With much valuable information regarding the characteristics of each country, the people, climate, products, etc.

Handy Size—Perfectly Printed—Absolutely Correct

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER COPY, OR \$2.50 PER DOZEN, POSTPAID.

Chautauqua Reading Circles should take advantage of the dozen price;

Address,

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, Springfield, Ohio.

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

THE OVERLAND LIMITED ELECTRIC LIGHTED

Less than three days from Chicago.

The most luxurious train in the world.

Its splendid equipment, the result of painstaking care and liberal expenditure, fully meets the requirements of modern travel in all particulars.

It has barber, bath and buffet.

Booklovers library and current periodicals.

The Overland Limited to

CALIFORNIA

leaves Chicago daily at 8.00 p. m. Buffet smoking car, superb dining car service, Pullman drawing-room and private compartment sleeping cars, and library and observation car, all through to the Coast without change, via the most direct route and over the Only Double-Track Railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Another fast daily train to San Francisco and Los Angeles with first-class and tourist sleeping cars, leaves Chicago daily 11.35 p. m., via the

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE

All agents sell tickets via this route. Send 4 cents in stamps for book on California, or 2 cents for pamphlet describing The Overland Limited and its route.

W. B. KNISKERN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry.
CHICAGO, ILL.

HW178

VIBRATION IS THE LAW OF LIFE

A BOON TO HUMANITY

The Simplest Discovery of the Twentieth Century, as much of a necessity as a Hair Brush, Tooth Brush or Nail Brush.

MOTHERS, WIVES, ALL WOMEN

find the application and use of the "Spinal Brush" one of the Greatest Blessings ever offered humanity.

Nothing within reach has so inestimably relieved womankind from weaknesses, debilities, Neuralgia, Faciache, Exhaustion, Backache, Headache, and the many kinder ailments to which nearly all women are prone.



Brain Fog

as well as other troubles are lessened, while the daily application

of the Spinal Brush relieves almost every ill which flesh is heir to, promotes circulation, elasticity of mind and body and produces a feeling of exuberance, contentment and true happiness which essentially makes

life a grand, sweet song. Brush with directions sent postpaid on receipt of.....

\$1.00

by THE SPINAL BRUSH CO.
1133 Broadway St. James Building, Room 138
New York City, U. S. A.

A NEW EDITION

PICTURE WORK

BY WALTER L. HERVEY, Ph. D.

President of Teachers' College, New York.

Mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 30 cents.

The title does not suggest the true character of this book. In it the author brings to the tired, half discouraged mother and Sunday-School teacher new ideas and inspiration.

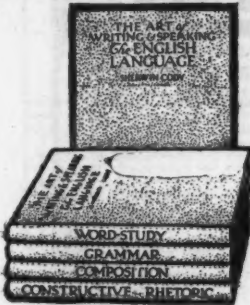
Pedagogy is too heavy a word for the bright thoughts, new suggestions and methods it contains; yet in his personal experiences the author found the necessity for and urges the using of illustrative stories, anecdotes, pictures, plans and motive along lines fundamental in present-day theories of teaching.

Teachers and mothers will find it full of practical wisdom as to "ways and means" of catching and holding the attention and interest of "the restless, wide-awake, active, intense, ingenious, irrepressible boy," and of that boy's sister, who sometimes is an even greater problem.

Read It EVERY MOTHER AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

30 CENTS, POSTPAID
THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS,
Springfield, Ohio.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.



Do you know that Marshall Field & Co. pay their employees \$1 for every error in English one of them finds in any of the printed matter issued by the house? Nowadays nothing hurts a man's prestige with the educated like careless English. Moreover, the best correspondents are no longer willing to write their letters in the time-worn commercial jargon of half-intelligible commercial phrases. A good letter, business or social, should be simple, smooth, easy, winning, like the voice of a good salesman.

The man who will help you is Sherwin Cody. He has an international reputation as an expert on English for business men, and now has put his private lessons into four handy little volumes (time-saving size)—seven complete courses, Word Study, Grammar, Punctuation, Composition, Business Letter Writing, Story Writing, Creative Composition, hitherto sold in typewritten form for \$15 to \$15 for each separate course. These books contain everything that will help you, nothing that is mere lumber. Better than a dictionary, because they teach a man to be his own dictionary.

Business Managers.—Several large wholesale houses have introduced Mr. Cody's books and personal criticism of English service to all their clerks who write letters, from the merest stenographer to the most experienced correspondent. It pays. **Credit Men.**—Here is a point for you. You are not too old to learn yourself, and you will find that the credit of your house will improve wonderfully if you see that every letter that goes out is the best.

Young Business Men.—If you want the touch, the snap, the tone of "words that win in the business world, go to the man who is both a scholar and a master of straight from-the-shoulder business English. His little books should be your daily companion.

Advertisement writers.—You can't afford to let mistakes creep into your work. The only

way to avoid errors is to have a good reference work constantly at hand.

Correspondents.—Don't write the time-worn commercial jargon, but get out of your rut by getting the knack of writers who are masters. Mr. Cody has a simple easy method in his "Composition" book.

Stenographers.—The only way to get a better salary is to improve your English. Keep Mr. Cody's books at your elbow and in six months you will be worth twice what you are now, and you will get it, too.

\$5.00 for \$3.00

This set of four books, containing seven complete home study courses, costs \$5.00.

SYSTEM, the magazine, \$2.00 per year. Both—the books and the magazine—will be sent, prepaid, for \$3.00 if your order is sent on the white space below—\$5 if not.

SYSTEM is essential to business success. And so is **SYSTEM**, the magazine. It sells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that worry. Through **SYSTEM** you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly, crammed with business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of **SYSTEM** will solve your business perplexities—but it does not **SYSTEM** has a staff of experts—practical business men who will answer your questions free. Subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Tear off and mail with \$3.00 at our risk to

SYSTEM, 914 First National Bank Building, CHICAGO.

The Monthly Magazine for the Man of Affairs.



Write Name and Address Here.

FLORIDA

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

AND
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Chicago and Florida Special

On and after January 11, 1904
Solid Pullman Train from Cincinnati

Through Pullman Service from Chicago,
Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville to Jacksonville and Saint Augustine.

Florida Limited

Solid Train, Cincinnati to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, with through Pullman service from Chicago.

Also Pullman Service between
Cincinnati, Asheville, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans and Texas Points.

Dining and Observation Cars on all Through Trains.

Write for rates and information
W. A. Garrett, G. M.
W. C. Kinserson, G. P. A.
Cincinnati

NEW ORLEANS

\$2500.00 IN CASH

For Four Short
Stories and a
Poem. Particulars in the

A 35 cent
Magazine
for 15 cents

**Metropolitan
Magazine**

For
February

R. H.
Russell,
Publisher.

SOZODONT

THE FAVORITE

Tooth Powder

FOR HALF A CENTURY.
Finest quality. Patent top can.

PREPARED BY
HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

FERRY'S

Seeds

cost more—yield more—
save all experimenting—
save disappointments. 48
years the Standard Seeds.
Sold by all dealers. 1904
Seed Annual postpaid free,
to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

Did You Ever Use Press Clippings ?

Do you want everything printed in the news paper, magazine and trade press of the United States and Canada on any particular subject?

Send us your order, describing what you want us to clip, enclose \$5 and we will send you our service for one month, mailing you daily or weekly all clippings found on your topic.

We read and clip about 25,000 publications each month.

MANUFACTURERS can learn where there is a market for their goods and how best to reach it.

BUSINESS MEN can obtain reliable tips which lead to business brought in on the follow-up plan.

ANYONE can gather all that's printed about matters of immediate interest, the latest and best thought from many sources.

United States Press Clipping Bureau
153 LaSalle St., Chicago, U. S. A.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET.



SEEDS

NORTHERN GROWN

GRAND PRIZE OFFER

Made to Introduce Our Fresh and Reliable
Northern Grown Seeds to New Customers

Gem Collection

11 Luscious Melons, 12
Prize-Winning Beets, 15
Superior Lettuce, 14 Magnificent Tomatoes, 15 Earliest
Radishes and 16 Gorgeously Beautiful Flowers—in all
81 Best Varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. War-
ranted to please or your money refunded.

Mention this Paper. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

SEND 10 CENTS

to help pay postage and packing, and receive this
remarkable collection of Seeds post-paid, to-
gether with our Grand Lithographed Seed
Buyers' Guide and Catalogue giving full par-
ticulars about the Best Seeds—Don't
Wait. Write To-day.

Great Northern Seed Co.
841 Race Street
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GENUINE TURKISH COUCH

\$13.98



SENT ON APPROVAL.

Handsome Turkish Pattern, just like illustration; 78 inches long and 50 inches wide. Selected kiln-dried hardwood frame; steel wire springs; hair and the filling will always retain its shape covered with new patent genuine leather. Warranted not to peel off, crack, wear or scratch; will last a lifetime. The greatest leather couch bargain ever offered. We challenge comparison at twice our price. Write to-day for full particulars. OUR 100 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE.

STEWART BROS., 491 N. HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, O.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

When calling, please ask for
MR. GRANT.
Whenever you need a book,
Address **MR. GRANT.**

Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

P. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 43d Street, New York

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

ANGORA CATS, White Silk French Poodles.
Woodlawn Kennels.
Louisville, Ky.

SOFT SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

We want every teacher to place in the schoolrooms on great American Art Series comprising the Return of the Mayflower, Signing the Declaration of Independence, Washington Crossing the Delaware and three other beautiful Historical American Works of Art. All in colors and all 16 x 90 inches in size. They are instructive and decorative and ideal for the schoolroom or home. We are making a remarkable combination offer for the six for... **50c.** Send in your order at once for the six and use them with

YOUR BIRTHDAY EXERCISES.
INTERNATIONAL ART COMPANY

Box 4, St. Charles, Illinois.

BOOKS

If You Buy Books

Send your orders to THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS. It makes no difference how small or how large the order, our service and our prices will suit you. No matter who publishes the book or books you want, we can fill the order—promptly. In no case will our price exceed the publisher's price—in many instances it will be considerably less. And at all times we will deal honestly with you; we want your business next year as well as this.

If There is Anything You Want to Know About Books

Remember that THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS is in position to give you much valuable information—free. Makes a specialty of that very thing, in fact. The benefit of years of experience is yours for the asking.

ADDRESS,

The Chautauqua Press,

BOOK DEPARTMENT,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BOOKS

The Mob Spirit in America

This subject is holding the attention of all thoughtful, loyal Americans today. The addresses delivered at Chautauqua, N. Y., and the conference held there by prominent men during the week devoted to this subject make the most valuable contribution toward the solution of this problem of the Mob. The alarming growth of the Mob Spirit was discussed by representatives of all shades of opinion and the vital importance of these utterances warranted their publication in permanent form. A report of all the addresses, conference and the text of President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana, made public during the week of the Chautauqua Mob Conference, have been printed in a booklet entitled *The Mob Spirit in America*.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE UPHOLDING OF THE LAW?
ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD?
ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE SOLUTION OF OUR GREAT "RACE PROBLEM?"

THEN SEND FOR AND READ THIS BOOKLET.
OVER 70 PAGES. PRICE 25 CENTS POSTPAID.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Mountain Feud	Wm. G. Frost, President Berea College, Kentucky.
The Mob Spirit in the South	H. M. Brock, County Supt. of Schools, Kentucky.
Mental and Moral Contagion	John Temple Graves, Atlanta, Georgia.
Mob Conference	Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York.
	Dr. C. C. Haskell, Dr. N. H. Harbour, W. G. Frost, Dean.
	Richmond Babbitt, W. A. Duncan; John Temple Graves's answers to questions.
Lynching and Mobs From a National Standpoint	Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Brooklyn.
Mob Spirit in Organized Labor	D. M. Parry, President National Association of Manufacturers and Employers.
Labor Unions and the Mob Spirit	Thomas I. Kidd, Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
Relation of Law to Manifestation of Mob Spirit	Chief Justice James B. Lore, of Delaware.
The Law and Mob Spirit	Justice John Woodward, Supreme Court of New York State.
With President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, on Mob Rule.	

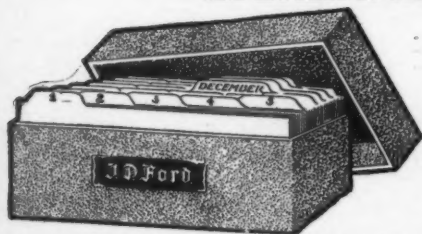
THE MOB SPIRIT IN AMERICA

Sent to any address postpaid, for ONLY 25 CENTS

ADDRESS.

THE CHAUTAUQUA
PRESS, Springfield, Ohio.

The Greatest Time Saver any Man can Buy. AND IT'S FREE TO YOU, WITH YOUR NAME ON IT.



But we are getting ahead of our story. This little box of cards is called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth forty-seven pigeonholes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed in your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memorandums—now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine, heavy linen two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious vellum-covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the TO-DAY cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name embossed in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

The way to get the Perpetual Reminder for nothing is through SYSTEM. System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly, crammed with business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.

The president of a large lumber company says:

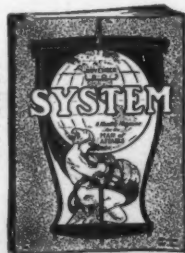
"It is absolutely necessary to us in the conduct of our business to have before us such information as SYSTEM gives. Our entire office system has been made up from suggestions contained in your publication."

Special Offer To Chautauquan Readers:

We said the Perpetual Reminder would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a Perpetual Reminder with your name in gold on the front. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate, entitling you to free advice—and ship you the Reminder. Act at once. We have only a few of the Reminders on hand, and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

THE SYSTEM COMPANY,

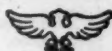
914 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
CHICAGO.



THE CHAUTAUQUAN



For 1904



For the coming year THE CHAUTAUQUAN will continue the editorial policy which has made it admittedly "the leading exponent of the outlook and uplift forces in the life of the American people." The distinctively educational features which connect THE CHAUTAUQUAN with the admirable work of the Chautauqua Institution will be of unusual interest and value in the numbers of the magazine issued during 1903-04.

Other features and departments emphasize the watchwords of the magazine, "Civic Progress," "Personal Opportunity" and "Home Outlook." The particular appeal of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is to the discriminating reader who cares for something more than mere entertainment in the time he has for reading, and it is pleasing to note the general recognition of the fact, both by the press and the public that it is essentially

"A Magazine of Things Worth While"

The regular subscription price of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is \$2.00 a year, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada and Mexico—foreign postage 75 cents a year extra. For the benefit of persons and clubs desiring study material in addition to the magazine, the publishers make the following

LIBERAL COMBINATION OFFERS

The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Literary Leaders of America," by Richard Burton, price \$1, for only	\$2.50
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Provincial Types in American Fiction," by Horace Spencer Fiske, price \$1, for only	2.50
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Geographic Influences in American History," by Albert P. Brigham, price \$1.25, for only	2.75
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society," by Richard T. Ely, price \$1.25, for only	2.75
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century," by James Richard Joy, price \$1, for only	2.50
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "A Survey of Russian Literature," by Isabel F. Hapgood, price \$1, for only	2.50
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "Literary Leaders of Modern England," by W. J. Dawson, price \$1, for only	2.50
The Chautauquan, one year, price \$2, and "The Great World's Farm," by Selina Gaye, price \$1, for only	2.50

For description of books see page 624

Address

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

EIGHT TIMELY BOOKS

The books described below will be found thoroughly delightful in quality and artistic in appearance. They are printed on especially fine opaque paper, light enough in weight to add to the convenience of handling, bound in cloth, embellished in handsome side stamps and titled in white foil.

"LITERARY LEADERS OF AMERICA."

By Richard Burton, formerly professor of English Literature at the University of Minnesota; now literary advisor of the Lothrop Publishing Company, of Boston.
Mr. Burton is an exceedingly popular Chautauqua lecturer, and conducts classes at Chautauqua, New York, in the summer schools.

Aside from teaching and editorial prominence Mr. Burton is also well known as the author of "Literary Likings," "Lyrics of Brotherhood," "Life of Whittier," etc.
Price \$1.00

"PROVINCIAL TYPES IN AMERICAN FICTION."

By Horace Spencer Fiske, lecturer at University of Chicago. This volume constitutes a fascinating study of American types as they have been portrayed by novelists whose works have become standard. Due proportion is given to the products

of New England and the East, the South and the West. Aside from its popular appeal, such a volume must serve as a standard to judge all literary productions which profess to portray American character.
Price, \$1.50

"GEOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY."

By Professor Albert P. Brigham. A comparatively new science of the relation of natural configuration and resources to the life and progress of the people.
Among the topics presented are: The Eastern Gateway of the United States; Shoreline and Hilltop in New England;

The Appalachian Barrier; The Great Lakes and American Commerce; Cotton, Rice, and Cane; Prairie and Plain; Arid Lands and Forest Reserves; Mines and Mountain Life; The Pacific Slope.
Price, \$1.25

"EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY."

By Richard T. Ely. Dr. Ely uses the wealth of American material, which, historically speaking, may be said to have illustrated every phase of industrial development from the most simple conditions to the most complex conditions to be found anywhere in the world. It is not too much to say that Dr. Ely occupies the foremost position among the American school of economists, and this

new study from the economic point of view is of prime importance to every one who cares to be informed concerning the great problems of the day. To his scholarship Dr. Ely is able to add those qualities of interpretation for the ordinary reader which make his writings doubly valuable.
Price, \$1.25

"TEN ENGLISHMEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

By James Richard Joy. Each of these ten Englishmen, from Wellington to Gladstone, stands for some great step in England's progress. As the student reads Mr. Joy's captivating narrative he will see, how, throughout the century, there has been a gradual unfolding of England's powers of

leadership which has made the little British Isles a controlling force in the world's progress. The nineteenth century in England brought great changes, also, in men's ways of thinking, which found expression in their writings and made the period one of brilliant literary achievement. Price, \$1.00

"LITERARY LEADERS OF MODERN ENGLAND."

By W. J. Dawson—a most exceptional little volume, giving as it does, a vivid idea of the personal qualities of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, and Ruskin, and of their influence upon the times in which they lived. Dr. Dawson has with rare skill gathered up the results of the best modern scholarship and put them in a form which will

be much appreciated by busy men and women. Many people fail to get enjoyment and inspiration from great literature for lack of friendly guidance. Dr. Dawson's book has been prepared with the express purpose of meeting this want.
Price, \$1.00

"A SURVEY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE."

By Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, whose wide acquaintance with Russian literature and life makes her peculiarly fitted to write a book of this kind. As the title suggests, the book presents a survey of the whole field of Russian literature, but special prominence is given to a few great writers.

From the works of these writers as many typical selections are given as the limits of the book will allow. Russian literature is an undiscovered region to most Americans, yet it is full of unique characteristics which reveal the habits of life and thought of a great people.
Price, \$1.00

"THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM."

By Selma Gaye. It reads like a story book, and the reader will find himself refreshed by the practical bent which this fascinating book on nature study will give to his activities. It will not distract his mind from the enjoyment

of his literary studies to be able, when he walks abroad, to observe and interpret nature's ways of developing her great farm.
Price, \$1.00

See page 623 for special combination prices on the above books in connection with THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Any book delivered, prepaid, for the price stated above. Address

The Chautauqua Press, Springfield, Ohio

HAND SAPOLIO neither coats over the surface, nor does it go down into the pores and dissolve their necessary oils. It opens the pores, liberates their activities, but works no chemical change in those delicate juices that go to make up the charm and bloom of a perfect complexion. Test it yourself.

HAND SAPOLIO, for toilet and bath, is a delicate preparation, as necessary for you as Sapolio is for the home. Should be on every washstand. It keeps the skin soft, removes stains, and in the bath aids natural changes of the skin, and gives a delightful sensation of new life. Try a cake.

CITY SOIL IS SMUT, smoke, grime. Country soil is just clean dirt; wholesome, but not pretty. Both yield to HAND SAPOLIO. The daintiest soap made. Indispensable to every one who desires the real beauty of perfect cleanliness.



BISHOP J. H. VINCENT

Chautauqua



An Institution
for Popular
Education

Founded by
Lewis Miller and
John H. Vincent



J. W. CHAPMAN

ASSEMBLY OF 1904 CALENDAR

Opening of the Season	June 30	C. L. S. C. Rallying Day	August 4
Summer Schools Open	July 9	Recognition Day	August 17
Field Day	July 29	Summer Schools Close	August 19
National Army Day	July 30	Children's Day	August 19
Old First Night	August 2	Grange Day	August 20
Denominational Day	August 3	Season Closes	August 29

July 10	CIVICS WEEK	July 16
July 17	THE SCHOOL—STATE OR PAROCHIAL	July 23
July 24	MISSIONS WEEK	July 30
July 31	THE PROBLEM OF "GRAFT" IN AMERICAN LIFE	August 6
August 7	THE BIBLE IN MODERN LIFE	August 13
August 14	MUSIC WEEK	August 20

LEADING SPEAKERS

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, CHANCELLOR OF CHAUTAUQUA	
MR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.	PROF. RICHARD GREEN MOULTON.
College, Aug. 1-19. Amphitheatre, Aug. 1-5.	College, July 9-30. Amphitheatre, July 11-15.
PROF. LINCOLN HULLEY,	PROF. S. C. SCHMUCKER,
College, July 9-30. Sermon, July 10.	College, Aug. 1-19. Amphitheatre, Aug. 8-12.
DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN,	MR. LEON H. VINCENT,
Sermon, Aug. 7. Devotional Hour, Aug. 2-12.	Amphitheatre, Aug. 22-27.
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN OF TULANE UNIVERSITY.	

The Summer Schools

WILL AS USUAL OFFER COURSES IN

English Language and Literature.	Religious Teaching.
Modern Languages -- German, French and Spanish.	Library Training.
Classical Languages--Latin and Greek.	Music--Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.
Mathematics and Science.	Fine Arts--Normal Courses.
Psychology and Pedagogy.	Arts and Crafts.
Social Science.	Expression.
	Domestic Science.
	Practical Arts.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ATHLETICS, GYMNASIUM,
AQUATICS, CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, CLUBS
FOR ALL AGES. TUTORING FOR ALL GRADES.

For full particulars, illustrated quarterlies, catalogues, etc., address,
CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION,
CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.



EDW. HOWARD GRIGGS



R. G. MOULTON

"A Magazine of Things Worth While"

Spare Minute Reading

For the Purpose of

Understanding the Times in Which We Live

Grouped about

"Key Topics of the Hour"

(Beginning September, 1903)

KEY TOPIC.

"Racial Composition of The American People" By John R. Commons (formerly Syracuse University, who spent two years investigating and living among foreigners in the United States for the Industrial Commission). Including—

Race and Democracy.
Colonial Race Elements.
The Negro.
Immigration During the Nineteenth Century.
Industry.
Social Problems.
Religion and Politics.
Amalgamation and Assimilation. Illustrated.

KEY TOPIC.

"The Civic Renaissance" By Charles Zueblin (University of Chicago: Past President American League for Civic Improvement; author "American Municipal Progress"). Including—

The New Civic Spirit.
The Training of The Citizen.
The Making of The City.
"The White City" and After.
Metropolitan Boston.
Greater New York.
The Harrisburg Plan.
Washington. Old and New.
The Return to Nature. Illustrated.

Related to these key topics and grouped about them THE CHAUTAUQUAN will contain the following:

COMPOSITE AMERICAN GROUP.

"A Reading Journey In The Borderlands of The United States," British North America, Alaska, Hawaii, The Philippines, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico. (Racial neighbors and mingling streams of racial blood.) Nine papers. Illustrated.

"Stories of American Promotion and Darling." (The genius of the composite American who does things.) Nine papers. Illustrated.

"Development of American Advertising" (Expression of commercial instinct becoming an art.) Three papers. Illustrated.

"Modern American Idealists" (Evidence of the idealistic strain tempering the practical American.) Portraits and sketches.

CIVIC RENAISSANCE GROUP.

"Nature Study" for parents and teachers. (Significant "return to nature" tendency.) The famous Cornell University lessons. Illustrated.

"Arts and Crafts in American Education." (Most striking phase of new civic spirit.) Nine papers. Illustrated.

"American Sculptors and their Art" (Art in which Americans excel; called the flower of the civic renaissance.) Nine papers. Illustrated.

"Survey of Civic Betterment." (Monthly digest of important news of movements and organized forces for civic improvement.) Illustrated.

EDITORIAL SIDE LIGHTS

Current Events, Civic Progress and Travel Programs and outlines; bibliographies for further reading and references to whatever is published on the "Key Topics;" news summary.

Talk about Books, especially those pertaining to the subjects of the Spare Minute Course.

Highways and Byways: Editorial comments on current happenings, particularly as they are related to the Key Topics of the Spare Minute Course.

Systematic Instead of Haphazard Reading

TEN MINUTES A DAY

will cover the subjects outlined above, Complete in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, a popular magazine edited as a Spare Minute Course on Topics of the Hour.

AUTHORITATIVE, UNIFIED, ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE

Subscription, \$2.00 per year.

Address: The Chautauqua Press, Springfield, Ohio

THE BRAIN WORKERS TONIC



HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

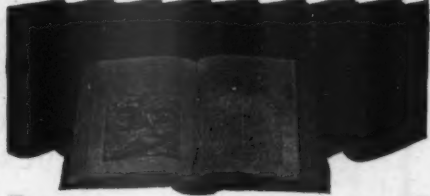
Teachers, Students, Clergymen, Accountants and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system and increase their capacity for mental and physical labor by the use of **Horsford's Acid Phosphate**.

It rests and strengthens the tired brain, dispels nervous headache and induces restful sleep and a good appetite.

If your druggist can't supply you we will send small bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. **RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.**

Bound Books at Sheet Price

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Sent on 7 Days' Approval, Only \$2.00 Monthly



In cleaning up our stock we find a few slightly "rubbed" sets—about 30—and rather than rebind such a small lot we will dispose of them at what the sheets are worth to us unbound, and at \$2.00 monthly.

If you'd like to possess the only world's history that reads like a story book—yet is recognized by such men as William McKinley, Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Cuyler, Bishop Vincent and thousands more as a standard authority and the greatest historical reference work in existence, **SEND FOR FREE SPECIMEN BOOK TO-DAY.** That specimen book will give you all facts and details—why you need it—how you can secure a slightly "rubbed" set at the value of the unbound sheets—9 royal octavo volumes—4000 illustrations and color plates. Complete set is sent at once. Space here is easily run two sample book tells everything.

MEHRILL & BAKER, 9 E. 16th St., New York: Send me free Ridpath's sample page and illustration book containing specimens of Race Charts, Chronological Charts, Colored Race Type Plates, Photo Engravings, etc., giving special price particulars.—Feb. Chautauq a

Send the Coupon Off and Send It Today
Name.....
Address.....

A WHOLE SEASON AT CHAUTAUQUA FOR 50 CENTS.

WE WILL SEND YOU, ALL CHARGES PREPAID, A COMPLETE FILE OF
THE CHAUTAUQUA DAILY ASSEMBLY HERALD

50 papers, covering the entire season of 1903, for only 50 cents.

Contains the platform lectures, addresses and talks delivered at Chautauqua, N. Y. Four hundred pages of entertaining and instructive reading for a little more than the cost of the blank paper. Full index with each set.

The regular price of this set of papers was \$1.50. To close out the ones on hand we will send you a set for only 50 cents. Order at once. They will all be gone soon.

Address,

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

on the
LINE of the
ERIE
RAILROAD



**AN ALL
YEAR ROUND
RESORT**

justly famed for its
healing waters and the
out-of-door attractions
of its climate and
scenery.

ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD

half-way between New York and Chicago.

Stop-overs at Cambridge Springs allowed on all-through tickets.

Illustrated descriptive booklet may be obtained from any
ERIE RAILROAD Ticket Agent, or by addressing



D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York



POPE
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

Famous Chainless Bicycles

Equipped with two-speed gear, coaster brake, and cushion frame
 and All Standard Chain Models

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

"Columbia" "Cleveland"

"Tribune" "Crawford"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.

"Crescent" "Rambler"

"Monarch" "Imperial"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

